

Herald Tribune

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ESTABLISHED 1887
Algeria... 6.00 Dkt. Iran... 115 Francs... 1,000 Riels
Australia... 22 C. Israel... 185.200 Portug... 145 Esc
Belgium... 0.800 Dkt Italy... 1,000 Lire... 6.40 Rols
Bolivia... 50 P.F. Jordan... 500 Pds. of Ireland... 7.5 P.
Canada... C.S. 1.95 Korea... 355 South Africa... 7.00 P.
Cuba... C.F. 0.00 Kuwait... 500 Pds. Spain... 145 Ptas
Denmark... 11.00 Dkt. Libya... 1.00 Dkt. 0.40 Sweden... 5.00 S.K.
Egypt... 5.0 P.F. Luxembourg... 50 P.F. Switzerland... 2.50 S.F.
Finland... 4.50 F.M. Monaco... 150 Esc. Turkey... 0.700 Dkt
France... 7.50 F. Morocco... 6.00 Dkt. Turkey... 1.2.300 Dkt
Germany... 2.70 D.M. Netherlands... 3.00 P. U.A.E... 2.00 Dkt
Great Britain... 2.00 Dkt. Norway... 6.00 Nkr. U.S. Mail (Eur) 0.80 D.
Greece... 150 Dr. Nigeria... 7.00 Naira Yugoslav... 3.00 D.

Intelligence

ology says it comes from a French brogue, diminutive English as breeches. (Why breeches? A synonym of trousers? Simple: breeches means "codpiece," which is a flap or cover for the crotch of a man's hose or tight-fitting breeches.)

In punctuation, the marks used to indicate an interrelationship within another's speech. In the political arena, bracketing may have one of its first new campaign devices of the 1988 presidential campaign.

The predecessor term "Truth Squad," I was never at the origin of the phrase, but it may have been coined by the reptile group of Agnew's Department of Agriculture and Experimentation led to the Food and Drug Act of 1938. The earliest citation, according to the Oxford English Dictionary (1933), is from The Tuscan (1933), a Republican "Truth Squad" of the country on his campaign that passed down its final verdict over 100 lies, half-truths and distortions.

In the 1956 Eisenhower campaign, Adlai Stevenson, mildly rebuffed by having his steps dogged by "correcting" Republicans, said the truth squad bears the same relationship to "truth" as a fire department does to "fire."

In the 1960 campaign, the forces assigned a team led by Pennsylvania Senator Hugh Scott called the Truth Squad to bedevil John F. Kennedy, but that group appeared in a town only after the Democratic candidate had left. In its 1988 use, apparently the technique is to reply pointed questions in advance and to make rebuttal opportunities thereby bracketing the opponent's appearance.

"Call it bracketing," scoffed Stephen Rosenfeld, a Dulles campaign aide, "surrogating words with synonyms — they are anything but original." He is right, everything except building a strong position for George Bush.

We will monitor that word, however. If it makes it in the parlance of politics, this year's campaign will not have been a linguistic one.

—New York Times Service

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Edberg Wins at Wimbledon
Stefan Edberg of Sweden serving to Boris Becker of West Germany on his way to a 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 triumph and the men's singles title on a rainy Monday. It was Sweden's first men's crown at Wimbledon since Bjorn Borg's in 1980. Page 13.

Fail-Safe Precautions Inexplicably Failed

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The downing of an Iranian jetliner is striking evidence of how split-second decisions in modern warfare may be based on incomplete electronic information.

Navy officers said Sunday that based on the government's account of the incident, it appeared that several precautions relied upon to prevent such an incident had inexplicably failed.

Navy officers asserted Sunday that based on available information, the threat to the ship was sufficient to justify firing on the plane, and that, if anything, the captain of the Vincennes waited unusually long to fire his missiles.

The administration said the plane was 9 miles (14.5 kilometers) away when the order was repeated Sunday did not answer repeated warnings.

See SIGNALS, Page 5

Aircraft Comparison

	Airbus A-300	Grumman F-14
Wingspan	147 ft. 7 in.	38 ft. 2.5 in.
Length	172 ft. 5 in.	62 ft. 9 in.
Weight	170,000 lbs.	40,000 lbs.

SOURCE: Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1986-87

Khomeini Urges War on U.S.; Reagan Reaffirms Gulf Policy

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, exhorted his countrymen Monday to join a "full-fledged war" against the United States, and Iran radio declared that the downing of its airliner by U.S. missiles "will be avenged in the same blood-spattered sky" over the Gulf.

In another radio message, President Ali Khamenei of Iran declared President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. government "criminals and murderers" and called the deaths of the 290 people aboard the Iran Air jetliner shot down Sunday over the Strait of Hormuz a "savage and ruthless crime."

Mr. Reagan, returning to Washington on a weekend at his Maryland retreat, reaffirmed U.S. policy in the Gulf but did not dismiss the renewed Iranian threats. Asked whether he was concerned about possible Iranian retaliation for the attack, he said, "You have to think about that, knowing who they are."

The Iranians gave no indication how or when revenge would be exacted, and there was no indication from Washington that U.S. forces had been placed on any higher state of alert than usual.

Mr. Reagan said U.S. warships would remain in the Gulf, and he reiterated that the U.S. Navy action in which the cruiser Vincennes brought down the A-300 Airbus on the belief that it was an attacking Iranian warplane was "an understandable accident."

The reaction from many world leaders to the incident — the sixth-worst airline disaster on record — was largely one of renewed determination to end the Gulf War and profound dismay that the United States had mistaken the airliner for a jet fighter.

Officials and observers in moderate Arab countries, including those along the Gulf, said relations with the United States would not change because of the downing of the Iranian jetliner.

The Arab nations, which have strained relations with Iran, implied that Tehran was at fault for refusing to end the eight-year-old war with Iraq.

Although there was concern among some Middle East experts that the remaining Western hostages in Lebanon would be harmed as a result of the incident, the spiritual leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah group, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, said, "this incident has nothing to do with the fate of the hostages."

Sheikh Fadlallah said: "We find no justification in punishing the hostages for an act they are not related to."

In Geneva, a spokesman for the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said the secretary-general "cannot but condemn what appears to have been a tragic error" and said he had called for restraint in the Gulf.

The statement came shortly after Iran's UN ambassador, Sorous Nasser, told Mr. Pérez de Cuellar that the United States must try the naval personnel responsible, make compensation and pull its "aggressive, incompetent" forces out of the Gulf.

The head of Iran Air said on Monday that the airliner that was shot down had been on its correct flight path when it was hit.

Muhammad Reza Majidi, managing director of Iran Air, told Iran radio that Flight 655 from Bandar Abbas, Iran, to Dubai was "right in the middle" of a prescribed 50-nautical-mile corridor when it was hit by missiles from the Vincennes.

On Sunday, U.S. officials said the Vincennes shot down the airliner in the midst of attacks by Iranian gunboats and that U.S. Navy officers had repeatedly warned the oncoming aircraft, that the plane gave no response to the warnings and that it was outside the commercial air corridor. The officials said the plane was believed to be an F-14 fighter.

"The Americans are talking nonsense," Mr. Majidi said Monday. "They want to escape the shame." To his first comment on the U.S. attack, Ayatollah Khomeini told Iranians: "We should all rush to the fronts for a full-fledged war against America and its surrogates."

The ayatollah's call for war followed an appeal from his designated successor, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, that he should order attacks on U.S. interests throughout the world.

Mr. Reagan, although acknowledging the Iranian threats, was emphatic that they would not force a re-evaluation of the U.S. policy of escorting neutral vessels through the Gulf.

"We want peace in the Gulf," See THREAT, Page 5

Warnings Confirmed by Italian Ship

ROME — Officers aboard an Italian frigate in the Gulf confirmed U.S. reports that the Iranian Airbus shot down on Sunday failed to answer several radio warnings and appeared to be off course, the Naval Ministry said Monday.

A ministry spokesman said the officers, monitoring radar screens, said the airliner "appeared to be slightly outside the space reserved for commercial traffic."

He said the officers on board the frigate Espero, on escort duties in the Gulf, heard the U.S. cruiser Vincennes tell the aircraft to identify itself and change course several times.

"The warnings were not replied to," the spokesman said.

The Naval Ministry spokesman said it was impossible for the Espero to identify the type of aircraft on its screen and did not know before the plane was shot down that it was a commercial Airbus.

He said that another plane was spotted near Bandar Abbas, which the officers assumed was an F-14. But he added that neither plane could be accurately identified.

The Espero changed course Sunday to head for the area where the Airbus, carrying 290 passengers and crew, went down and to offer help in searching for survivors or bodies.

It remained at the limit of Iranian waters, but its offers of help went unanswered.

The United States says the aircraft was outside the normal commercial airliner corridor, but Iran denies this.

American aviation experts have been puzzled over how the most sophisticated U.S. warship in the Gulf mistook a big, slow Iranian airliner for a small, fast fighter.



Mohammed Ghutan Gulani, an Iranian emigré in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, received news that his wife, as well as his sister-in-law and brother and their eight children, were among the 290 dead.

Klosk

Soviets Forgive War Deserters

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union declared an unconditional amnesty on Monday for all Soviet soldiers who had deserted in Afghanistan or left to live in other countries after being captured by Afghan rebels.

The announcement was made by the public prosecutor, Alexander Sukharov, at a Foreign Ministry news briefing. He said, "On behalf of the Soviet state, I declare that soldiers who were serving in Afghanistan and who return to their homeland from captivity or from other countries will enjoy in full all the political, social and other rights of Soviet citizens embodied in the U.S.S.R. Constitution."

He added, "As for those who did not manage to withstand hostile propaganda, who did not overcome the sufferings and deprivation of captivity and carried out illegal acts to the detriment of our country, in conformity with the high principles of socialist humanism they will all be amnestied." He said that of 312 Soviet soldiers captured by the rebels, at least 200 were believed to be still alive.

Seeking a Role for the Khmer Rouge

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — The prospect that Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Cambodia as promised has shifted the attention of government officials and diplomats in the region to another problem: What to do about the Khmer Rouge?

The Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and overthrew Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge after a reign that lasted more than four years and left more than one million dead. Since then, the central aim of the Southeast Asian countries and the United States has been to dislodge Hanoi's occupation troops and the government in Phnom Penh that they sustain.

While harboring no fondness for the Khmer Rouge, these countries have saved their most heated criticism for Hanoi and won United Nations recognition for the three-party Cambodian rebel coalition, of which the Khmer Rouge is the most powerful group. The other two groups are non-Communist and have received some U.S. aid.

But now that Vietnam is being taken seriously in its promise of an imminent pullout of many of its troops and a complete withdrawal of its estimated 120,000-man force by 1990, attention is shifting to the Khmer Rouge.

"What is the position of the Khmer Rouge going to be?" Foreign Minister Supphah Dhanabalan of Singapore asked. "That is something we all have to address."

He said it would be "unrealistic" to deny the Khmer Rouge a role in a future government, but added, "What we have to do as a group is make sure the Khmer Rouge does not seize power."

Meanwhile, an ASEAN delegate who saw a copy of a confidential UN plan to end the conflict said it would require major concessions.

See CAMBODIA, Page 5



FREEDOM BIRD — American youths handing boarding cards to an Air Vietnam hostess in Ho Chi Minh City as they boarded a Bangkok flight, the first step on the way to the United States. Twenty-eight youths and 50 relatives left Monday as part of a program intended to bring to America all the estimated 10,000 children of Vietnamese mothers and U.S. soldier fathers.

U.S. and Gulf Reports on Flight 655 Don't Mesh

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — The pilot of Iran Air Flight 655 had just received authorization to climb from 7,000 feet (2,100 meters) to an assigned altitude of 14,000 feet when his Airbus A-300B with 290 persons aboard was shot down by a U.S. surface-to-air missile, civil aviation officials in the Gulf said Monday.

Their account, based on Sunday's final radio conversation between the aircraft and Iranian controllers at Bandar Abbas, contrasted with an assertion by U.S. authorities that the commander of the Vincennes believed he was in danger of attack by an F-14 fighter because the airliner was descending toward his ship.

Although they did not track the plane's actual movements on radar, officials said the radio request indicated the Iranian pilot intended to climb rather than descend. This raised the possibility the aircraft may have suffered technical problems that led it astray.

The officials, relating what was monitored by controllers in United Arab Emirates airports on that side of the Gulf, said the Iran Air flight reached 7,000 feet between 15 and 20 miles (24 to 32 kilometers) out from its takeoff at Bandar Abbas. Following procedure, the pilot at that point asked for authorization from the Bandar Abbas control tower to continue up to 14,000 feet, the prescribed cruising altitude for his 140-mile run to Dubai.

"He wanted to go to 14,000," said a Dubai civil aviation official. "Bandar Abbas said O.K. After that, no news."

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Sunday in Washington that the Vincennes fired two missiles at the Iranian jet at 10:54 A.M., seven minutes after takeoff. By then, U.S. military officials said, the aircraft was heading westward four miles west of the commercial air lane and had failed to respond to electronic identification requests and voice warnings to change course, beamed over civilian and military radio channels.

The Italian Navy Ministry confirmed most of the U.S. Navy's version of the incident.

Iranian leaders rejected U.S. explanations for the disaster, saying that the missiles were fired deliberately at the civilian airliner. The foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, in a letter to the United Nations quoted by Tehran radio, demanded that a team of UN experts investigate the shooting.

In Tehran, the government observed a day of mourning.

Divers were searching in up to 100 feet of water for parts of the aircraft and U.S. missiles, the Iran news agency said. Iranian diplomats in Dubai said the debris was likely to be displayed to reporters in Bandar Abbas.

Iran Air's Flight 655 makes the short hop between Bandar Abbas and Dubai five days a week, travel agents in Dubai said.

A number of the victims were on their way to visit family members resident in Dubai, or returning from family visits to Iran.

(Related article, Page 13)

U.S. Is Chosen for 1994 Soccer World Cup

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service
ZURICH — The United States will be host to the 1994 World Cup for the first time, to the World Cup soccer finals, the biggest event of the world's most popular sport, the game's international governing body announced Monday.

Twelve cities will welcome 24 national teams competing in 52 matches to the tournament's monthlong championship round.

The United States won the right to be host to the 15th World Cup by winning out over Morocco and Brazil in a ballot of 19 voting members of the executive committee of the International Federation of Association Football, known by its French acronym, FIFA.

The World Cup is held every four years. It will be held in Italy in 1990. The 1986 event in Mexico City had more than 10 billion television viewers, soccer officials said.

The U.S. attractiveness as a neutral site among world soccer powers, and the desire to promote the sport in the United States, contributed to the successful American bid.

Large stadiums and good communications facilities, and what a U.S. Soccer Federation official described as "suitcases full of money" for the tournament, also helped.

He said, "Are they going to react to her as a man to a woman, as a man to a foreign woman, as a man to an American woman, as a man to a representative of the U.S. government?"

Marian Barrel, a former deputy assistant U.S. trade representative and an old hand at dealing with the Japanese, said that in her experience the Japanese were "extremely uncomfortable" around female negotiators.

"They don't know what to do with us," she said. "They can't take us to their usual haunts where they go as men and where some business gets done."

She was alluding to hostess bars that many Japanese men adjourn to after business dinners in Tokyo.

But Mrs. Barrel found some hope in generational differences: "Younger Japanese are less uncomfortable with us than their senior colleagues."

For U.S., Women Win More Than Their Quota of Trade Negotiations

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Sermet Pasin, an international trade official from Turkey, remembers watching a U.S. trade delegation — four young women — walking into a room in Geneva to face more than a dozen negotiators from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry in a dispute over food import restrictions.

"In my country," said Mr. Pasin, who was chairman of the committee that heard the dispute, "we have a saying that one woman is worth three men, so I would say the sides are evenly balanced."

After forcible arguments by the American women, the Japanese lost their case and they are in the process of removing most of the restrictions.

For years, women have occupied senior positions in the U.S. government. That is a cause of persistent comment and curiosity overseas, particularly in countries such as Japan, South Korea and Brazil, where career women are still a rarity.

Women make up about a half the 100 professional staff members at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the government agency chiefly responsible for trade negotiations.

Some women have played prominent trade roles in foreign governments. But the United States employs a much larger proportion of women in trade negotiations than any other government.

U.S. officials and students of trade negotiations say that foreign officials, who are not used to dealing with career women in their own countries, often feel awkward when face-to-face at a negotiating table with American lawyers, economists and other professionals who happen to be women.

It's a situation that tends to favor the United States.

"It provokes a little uncertainty about how the negotiations will be conducted," said Judith Hippler Bello, general counsel at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, who negotiated an agreement with Japan on computer chips.

"That can be used effectively on our side because we don't mirror it," she said. "We're on a steady course when they may be thrown off balance, and balance is a critical element in any negotiation."

One illustration of the way the discomfort may work against a foreign government came during a round of textile negotiations with an Asian country. The facts in the case were provided by a U.S. negotiator on the condition that neither the foreign government nor foreign official be named.

The foreign official led an all-male team against an all-female team. The American recalled: "We were being pretty tough, politely stonewalling them. Suddenly their delegation leader threw a temper tantrum. He shouted that he didn't like the position we were taking, said our arguments reminded him of dealings with his wife."

A recess was called. The outburst apparently caused the foreign negotiator to lose face among his colleagues.

The negotiations concerned a quota to determine the number of cotton shirts and blouses the Asian government could ship here.

In the end that government, the American recounted, settled for a lower quota than the United States was prepared to grant.

The foreign official lost not only his cool but hundreds of thousands of dollars as sales to the United States by his country's apparel producers.

Herbert Glazer, a professor of business administration at American University who has followed the trend of American women as trade negotiators over the last two decades, said he had found that foreigners were "confused" over which of several roles the American was playing.

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Hijacking Trial Set to Begin in Germany

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

FRANKFURT — Shortly after 2:30 A.M. on June 15, 1985, two radical Shiite hijackers wearing Palm Beach suits and Italian shoes dragged Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver from Waldorf, Maryland, to the door of a TWA jet parked on the runway of Beirut International Airport and shot him in the head at close range.

On Tuesday, in a \$6.7 million, high-security courtroom built for the occasion, Mohammed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese Shiite, goes on trial. He is accused of being one of the murderers.

The trial will be scrutinized by Washington policy makers and Beirut kidnappers as a rare instance in which a suspected major international terrorist faces the court of a Western democracy.

"We will be watching it closely as a measure of effective Western response to terrorism," said L. Paul

Bremer, the State Department's ambassador-at-large for counterterrorism.

In Lebanon, the kidnapers of Rudolf Cordes, a West German chemical company manager, also will be watching. They grabbed Mr. Cordes four days after Mr. Hamadei's arrest in January 1986, as a hostage to press for the defendant's release.

The case carries considerable symbolic importance in the United States because the dramatic, 17-day hijacking is one of the best-known instances in which terrorists directly challenged the U.S. government.

In many American memories, the image still is sharp of Captain John L. Testrake's televised interview in the Boeing 727 cockpit while an armed hijacker stood next to him. Ulrike Derickson, a nurse, became a heroine for refusing the hijacker demand that she pick out passports of passengers with Jewish-sounding names.

"This is an extremely important case because of the brutality of the crimes and the prolonged agony of the passengers who were held hostage," Mr. Bremer said.

Thirty-nine Americans out of the original 153 passengers and crew were held hostage for the full 17 days. More than 700 Moslem detainees held by Israel were released in stages, as the hijackers had demanded, after the hijacking ended.

Mr. Hamadei faces a mandatory life sentence if he is convicted of murdering Mr. Stethem. The prosecution plans to call 125 witnesses, including a large number of the



Mohammed Ali Hamadei

said. "The court will want to check it to see if it's true."

A dispute appears to be brewing over who will defend Mr. Hamadei. Attorneys based in Hamburg and Frankfurt recently have applied to assist Ms. Steck-Bromme's firm in representing him.

The stakes in the case are mixed for West Germany, where Mr. Hamadei was caught 18 months ago at Frankfurt airport as he allegedly tried to smuggle in four bottles of highly explosive liquid disguised as wine.

The authorities have pledged to prosecute Mr. Hamadei with the full force of the law, and they stress that West Germany's judicial process is independent of outside pressure. The West German government knows that any backsliding will draw bitter protests from Washington. But the Bonn government also wants to safeguard Mr. Cordes in Lebanon.

Bonn already has disappointed Washington by refusing to extradite Mr. Hamadei to the United States to stand trial. The West German government made that decision largely out of fears that the result would be the murder of Mr. Cordes and a second West German hostage, who has been released since then.

Mr. Cordes's kidnapers are likely to try to influence the case. They kidnaped a third West German in January, while the trial was under way in Düsseldorf of Mr. Hamadei's brother, Abbas Ali, on charges of assisting in the kidnappings of the first two Germans.

The third German was released in March, after Syria and Iran exerted pressure on the kidnapers. In April, Abbas Ali Hamadei received an unexpectedly severe sentence of 13 years in prison.



Smoke billowing over Beirut as Palestinians battled Monday.

Schools of West Bank Closed By Israel as Arabs Protest

JERUSALEM — Israel closed all 1,200 schools in the occupied West Bank on Monday in a move to curb protests and Palestinians demonstrated against an Israeli archaeological excavation they said encroached on Moslem holy sites in Jerusalem.

Other Israeli Arabs wrote to Israeli leaders to protest at the demolition of five buildings in two Arab villages. The Interior Ministry said the buildings were illegal.

Brigadier General Shaikha Erez, the West Bank administrator, said the 300,000 students would go without classes for three days from Tuesday. Israel reopened the schools only last month after closures of up to five months.

Fierce battles between Palestinian factions at Beirut's Burj al-Brajneh, a refugee camp Monday killed or wounded at least 50 people, mostly women and children, Palestinian sources said, according to a Reuters report.

"We will close the schools because students aren't studying but demonstrating," General Erez said. He called the action a warning to residents that such behavior was unacceptable.

The sides duelled with artillery, mortar, rocket and heavy machine guns, the sources said. Four shells hit the entrance of an underground shelter, seriously wounding eight children and 12 women in the basement.

The army reported demonstrations by Palestinians across the West Bank, notably in the Bethlehem area, where the Israeli radio said troops fired tear gas to disperse student protesters.

The battles were the latest in a three-month struggle between Abu Musa and Mr. Arafat for control of Beirut's refugee camps, in which at least 100 people have been killed and thousands forced to flee to safer areas of the Lebanese capital.

On Monday, 5,300 Israeli Arabs took Jordanian buses across the Al-Jubayl Bridge to Jordan and headed toward the annual pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Pro-Syrian Moslem politicians said the continued fighting at Burj al-Brajneh, might force Syria to deploy troops there.

Jackson Appeals For Release of Mideast Hostages

BEIRUT — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, in an interview published Monday, appealed to the captors of foreign hostages in Lebanon to free them as a step toward peace and security in the Middle East.

"The first step for peace in the Middle East and Lebanon starts by freeing all the hostages," the Democratic presidential candidate told the newspaper As-Safer of Beirut, during an interview at his home in Chicago.

Mr. Jackson said he was concerned about the fate of 10 Americans who are among more than 15 Westerners missing in Lebanon and believed kidnapped by pro-Iranian fundamentalists.

A document purported to be a Lebanese birth certificate indicating that he is four years younger — which would require that he be treated as a juvenile and face a maximum 10 years' sentence — is not taken very seriously, even by his court-appointed defense attorney, Gabriele Steck-Bromme. The purported birth certificate was submitted by a Bonn-based attorney who no longer is working on the case.

"A birth certificate from a foreign country does not mean that much in court," Ms. Steck-Bromme

WORLD BRIEFS

Computer 'Virus' Destroys U.S. Data

NEW YORK (NYT) — Information stored on personal computers at the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA and several other government agencies has been destroyed by a computer program designed to sabotage a private computer company in Texas.

It is not known whether the rogue program, which damaged files over a five-month period beginning in January, was deliberately introduced to government agencies or brought in accidentally, but officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have asked the FBI to enter the case.

Although damage to government data was limited, files were destroyed, projects were delayed, and hundreds of hours were spent tracking the electronic culprit throughout U.S. agencies. The program, called the "scores virus," is one of at least 40 such computer viruses now identified in the United States. Viruses are designed to conceal their presence on a disk and to repeatedly replicate themselves onto other disks and into the memory banks of computers. The scores virus was designed to sabotage programs at Electronic Data Systems of Dallas, according to a company spokesman. The program did little damage to the Dallas company, he said. But it has caused havoc on thousands of personal computers across the United States.

Drug Seizure Is a Record for Sweden

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Swedish customs agents have made their biggest narcotics seizure on record, the head of Sweden's narcotics squad said Monday.

Kjell Stureson, a customs inspector, said agents in the southern port of Helsingborg, 700 kilometers (420 miles) south of Stockholm, found 30 kilograms (66 pounds) of amphetamine worth \$5 million dollars in a car on Saturday.

Two Swedish and three Dutch citizens were arrested and charged with drug offenses, Mr. Stureson said. He said the Dutch suspects were among the leaders of one of the biggest drug syndicates in Holland.

U.S. and Soviet INF Inspections Start

FRANKFURT (AP) — A group of 19 Soviet missile specialists arrived in Frankfurt on Monday to verify compliance in West Germany with the INF Treaty scrapping intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Another group of Soviet specialists arrived in the United States last week, while U.S. inspectors went to the Soviet Union. The Americans will verify destruction of 1,800 missiles and check on about 3,200 related components, including storage and transport missile containers and special hauling vehicles.

The so-called "baseline inspections" are the first type of inspection to be made under the INF Treaty. Each side has given information to the other about how many treaty-related items there are and where they are located. The baseline inspection is made to establish a guide, called a "baseline," comparing what is on paper with what is actually there.

For the Record

Edoardo Angeloz, 56, governor of Cordoba Province in Argentina, won a landslide victory Monday in a presidential primary of the governing Radical Civic Union Party. He will face a Peronist candidate to be chosen in a July 9 primary, in presidential elections next year. (UPI)

Schiphol Airport Tightens Security

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Amsterdam's Schiphol airport is controlling temporary workers' access to sensitive areas after a television program exposed security weaknesses that could be used for terrorist attacks, a Schiphol spokesman said Monday.

A program broadcast on Dutch television on Sunday showed how a 23-year-old student, employed on a temporary contract, shifted suitcases in Schiphol's luggage-handling area without being stopped by security staff. The student used a television camera hidden in a plastic bag to record his unauthorized action.

The broadcast showed how temporary workers received security clearance without thorough screening and said this could easily be used by terrorists to smuggle explosives or weapons aboard aircraft. Schiphol employs several thousand temporary workers on a regular basis.

Flights at France's domestic air-line Air Inter resumed their strike Sunday at midnight, the pilots' unions announced in Paris on Monday. The strike, to back demands for three-member flight crews on the Airbus A-320, is scheduled to last until next Sunday. (AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

On Monday, the anniversary of American independence from British rule, the British royal family, including the Queen Mother, released the results of an extensive genealogical research into the president's family tree back to the 1400s.

The study, done by Burke's genealogist Roger Powell, a British aristocrat, revealed that Mr. Bush is a descendant of the British royal family, according to Burke's genealogists.

Moreover, he is related to those who have married into the British royal family, such as the Queen Mother, the Princess Wales and the Duchess of York. Mr. Bush also has kinship links with European monarchs on or off the throne, including the present King of Albania.

The lofty lineage may seem worlds away from the back-slaying, baby-kissing spectacle of an American presidential race. But the royal factor cannot easily be ignored, if the past is any guide. Burke's officials say, Of the 42 American presidents, 13, or about 31 percent, had direct connections to British or European royalty. The frequency with which roy-

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ADVERTISEMENT CORRECTION

In the April 27 advertising section on French Real Estate, the article mentioning La Toure Suisse at La Part Dieu should have specified that Balfy, Frenot Jean Thousand is the co-exclusive developer.

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3RD PRIZE 4 OUT OF 6	716	\$3,704.70
4TH PRIZE 3 OUT OF 6	48,977	\$179.30
5TH PRIZE 2 OUT OF 6	965,112	\$10.00
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*All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes are calculated on a percentage of the total prize pool. Since the prize pool fluctuates from draw to draw, the size of the prizes will vary from the size of the prizes shown above.

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Bush Campaign As Dukakis

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After several months of hearing his press campaign derided for a lack of creativity to forge a coherent message, Vice President George Bush finds political Washington taking him seriously again. So seriously, it seems, Mr. Bush has seen the light.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bush's press operation in the autumn of 1987, Governor Michael S. Dukakis has been busy worrying about the Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign and keeping the peace with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. Mr. Dukakis has done a lot of it in the last several weeks.

As a result, Mr. Dukakis, who is still little known in national politics, finds that most of the things being said about him and reported by the news media are being said by people who are not his friends. The public is hearing from what the public is not disinterestedly partisan carping.

A Gallup Poll conducted July 1-4 shows that 68 percent of the public believes that the Bush family is a "dynasty" and that the Bushes are "too powerful."

On Monday, the anniversary of American independence from British rule, the British royal family, including the Queen Mother, released the results of an extensive genealogical research into the president's family tree back to the 1400s.

The study, done by Burke's genealogist Roger Powell, a British aristocrat, revealed that Mr. Bush is a descendant of the British royal family, according to Burke's genealogists.

Moreover, he is related to those who have married into the British royal family, such as the Queen Mother, the Princess Wales and the Duchess of York. Mr. Bush also has kinship links with European monarchs on or off the throne, including the present King of Albania.

The lofty lineage may seem worlds away from the back-slaying, baby-kissing spectacle of an American presidential race. But the royal factor cannot easily be ignored, if the past is any guide. Burke's officials say, Of the 42 American presidents, 13, or about 31 percent, had direct connections to British or European royalty. The frequency with which roy-

Bush: The 'R' Means a Blue

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Vice President George Bush may still be trailing Massachusetts in the opinion polls, but he is way ahead according to another often-reliable indicator: presidential prospects — the "royal family."

On Monday, the anniversary of American independence from British rule, the British royal family, including the Queen Mother, released the results of an extensive genealogical research into the president's family tree back to the 1400s.

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A ROWDY 4TH OF JULY

Monday during a protest at a 4,000 persons attending a "P" of the removal of U.S. milit

U.S. Women: Mo

NEW YORK — The good news for American working women that they make more money than they did in the past. The bad news is that it still only about 68 cent of every dollar a man earns.

And most women will get just as far up the corporate ladder before they can see, but never reach, the "glass ceiling," when they write in a new book, "The Women Companies For Women," that women with children are another story, they said. Better not have any, or have them safely out of the house with a live-in nanny.

The authors conclude that

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Bush Campaign Goes on the Attack As Dukakis Effort Is Sidetracked

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — After several months of hearing his presidential campaign decided for a seeming inability to forge a coherent message, Vice President George Bush finds political Washington taking him seriously again. Suddenly, it seems, Mr. Bush has seized the initiative.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bush's prospective opponent in the autumn election, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, has been busy worrying about a running mate, the Massachusetts budget and keeping the peace with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. What Mr. Dukakis has done very little of in the last several weeks is campaign.

As a result, Mr. Dukakis, whose positions are still little known to the electorate, finds that most of the things being said about him, and reported by the news media to a curious public, are being said by Mr. Bush. And the polls suggest that what the public is hearing from the vice president is not dismissed as merely partisan carping.

A Gallup Poll conducted June 24-26 found that Mr. Dukakis led Mr. Bush by 46 to 41 percent, down from a lead of 52 to 38 percent two weeks earlier.

This was a major reason why that poll also showed Mr. Dukakis winning roughly three of every 10 voters who supported President Ronald Reagan in 1984. The governor was doing especially well in persuading moderate-to-conservative white Democrats, who have often strayed from the party, to come home.

Mr. Bush responded by going on the attack, a controversial decision inasmuch as candidates who do so are often looked upon poorly by the electorate. Mr. Bush said that Mr. Dukakis would raise taxes and was weak on military issues.

He criticized Mr. Dukakis's veto of a bill requiring Massachusetts schoolchildren to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag. He criticized the Massachusetts prison furlough program, which in one case allowed a convicted murderer sentenced to life without parole to escape and later stab a man and rape his wife. Mr. Bush also pledged to seek the death penalty for "drug kingpins," a reminder to voters that Mr. Dukakis opposes the death penalty.

"Bush started to paint the picture of Dukakis before Dukakis could," said David Doak, a Democratic consultant. Mr. Bush was helped by a bit of good fortune. Massachusetts, like a number of other states, faced a gap in its budget, in part because of changes in the U.S. tax law.

The budget negotiations in Massachusetts ate up a good deal of Mr. Dukakis's time. Worse still for the governor, he was ultimately led to support tax increases. Mr. Bush attacked again, broadening his promise that as president he would not, under any circumstances, raise taxes.

Mr. Bush had spent much of the spring answering for the Reagan administration's policies toward General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian military leader, and Mr. Reagan's veto of a bill that would have given employees 60 days' notice of a plant shutdown. Now, at last, it was Mr. Dukakis who had to speak as an incumbent.

In criticizing Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Bush was taking more than the usual risk associated with political attack. He also faced criticism from Democrats for picking issues, such as prison furloughs and the Pledge of Allegiance, that seemed less than presidential.

That risk might have been even greater if Mr. Dukakis had been talking about major national issues. But he was not. Instead, he was trying to govern Massachusetts and deal with the search for a vice presidential candidate.

How much will all this matter come November? Perhaps not a great deal. Some Democrats, in fact, are pleased that the polls show the contest narrowing since they earlier sensed in the Dukakis camp a certain synthetic self-satisfaction that will now be contained, just as an earlier snag in the Bush camp seems to have disappeared.

"If I were Dukakis," Mr. Doak said, "I wouldn't worry too much. The first time most Americans will really learn a lot about him will be at the convention. That's when he can turn things around again."

Bush: The 'Royalty Factor' Means a Blue-Blooded Lead

By Steve Lohr

LONDON — Vice President George Bush may still be trailing Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts in the opinion polls, but he is way ahead according to another often-reliable indicator of presidential prospects — the "royalty factor."

On Monday, the anniversary of American independence from Britain, Burke's Peerage, a directory of British nobility, released the results of an extensive genealogical report, tracing the vice president's family tree back to the 1400s.

The study, done by Burke's senior genealogist, Roger Powell, and an American colleague, William Ward, found that Mr. Bush has more connections to British and European royalty than any president of the United States.

For example, Mr. Bush is a 13th cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and is related to all members of the British royal family, according to Burke's genealogists.

Moreover, he is related to all those who have married into the British royal family, such as the Queen Mother, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York. Mr. Bush also has kinship links to all European monarchs on or off the throne, including the present King of Albania.

This lofty lineage may seem worlds away from the back-slapping, baby-kissing spectacle of American presidential races. But the royalty factor cannot easily be disregarded, if the past is any guide. Burke's officials say. Of the 40 American presidents, 13, or about a third, have had direct connections to British or European royalty.

The frequency with which royal blood has found its way into the White House is totally unrelated to the share of the American population with links to British or European monarchs, estimated at less than five percent.

In short, history tells us that an American president is at least six times more likely to have royal blood in his veins than the people who elected him. Hence, the royalty factor.

"Going by the statistics of the past, Mr. Bush will be the next president of the United States," said Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of Burke's Peerage.

The royalty factor, Mr. Brooks-Baker suggests, is a genetic phenomenon. "The genes or chromosomes for leaders come forward whether it's kings or presidents," he said. "You cannot hold back the genes."

According to Burke's, which has traced the genealogy of American presidential families for years, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams were all related to King Edward I of England. Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt descended from Dutch nobility. Jimmy Carter has kinship ties to noble Scottish and English families, while President Ronald Reagan is a direct descendant of the 11th-century High King of Ireland, Brian Boru.

A curfew was imposed last month on Rangoon and other areas after a number of people were killed in clashes between police and demonstrators.

U Ye Win, chairman of the Rangoon divisional committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, told a meeting of members and traders that the price of edible oil, rice, fish, meat, shrimp and other foodstuffs had "spiraled exorbitantly" in a matter of days following the imposition of Section 144 in Rangoon. Section 144 is the curfew.

Western diplomats estimated that about 200 people were killed in student-led protests against the authoritarian rule of U New Win, a former general who is Burma's leader, in March and June. Burmese authorities say nine people — six policemen and three civilians — died in last week's violence and put the death toll in March at two.

Last September, the government dropped price controls on a number of commodities, including rice, and permitted foreign traders to deal in them.

"In doing so, the state hoped to bring the prices down while enabling private traders to enjoy justifiable profits," U Ye Win told the meeting.

Although he did not specify what action the authorities would take to curb the increases, he said a fair profit margin should be worked out and called on local committees to take "effective and firm action" to check soaring prices.

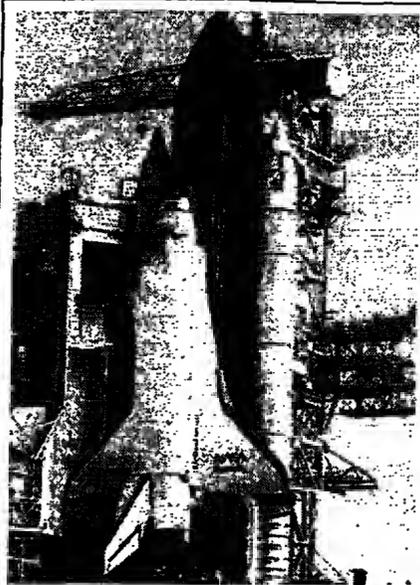
Illegal hoarding of goods and black-market U.S. dollars has become more frenzied since the government abruptly withdrew 80 percent of the country's currency, the kyat, last September in a bid to stifle black-market trading.

Taiwan's Navy Receives A 2d Dutch Submarine

The Associated Press

KAOHSIUNG, Taiwan — The second of two Dutch-built submarines officially entered Taiwan's Navy Monday in a ceremony at Tsingyi military harbor in this southern port.

The Dutch government approved the sale to Taiwan of two Swordfish-class submarines in 1981 over the objections of China.



MOVING TOWARD SHUTTLE LAUNCH — Workers cheered Monday as the space shuttle Discovery was moved to the launch pad at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Its liquid fuel engines are to be test-fired July 24. A manned shuttle flight set for September will be the first since the Challenger disaster.

Opposition Turns Down Roh On Choice for Chief Justice

Reuters

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Woo named an independent retired judge Monday as the chief South Korean justice after the opposition-controlled parliament vetoed his first choice.

A presidential spokesman said Mr. Roh abandoned plans to promote Judge Chung Ki Sung of the Supreme Court and instead picked Lee Il Kyu, one of several candidates recommended by the opposition.

In the first show of opposition strength since the government lost its majority in April, the chamber threw out Mr. Roh's nominee on Saturday after the ruling Democratic Justice Party insisted on bringing the issue to a vote.

The ruling party, which now holds only 125 of the 299 National Assembly seats, had vainly sought support from splinter opposition groups and independents.

Mr. Lee, 67, built a reputation for independence during his 12 years as a Supreme Court judge up to 1985. On more than one occasion, he acquitted defendants convicted by lower courts of spying for North Korea on the grounds that their confessions had been extracted under duress.

The post of chief justice became vacant last month when Kim Young Chul resigned following calls by junior judges for greater judicial independence, in line with current democratic reforms.

Though the normal term for a chief justice is six years, Mr. Lee will have to retire in slightly more than two years, when he reaches the age limit of 70.

Opposition members, meanwhile, pledged again in parliament to probe thoroughly into allegations of corruption and abuses of power by Mr. Chun and his relatives.

Court officials said Mr. Chun's younger brother and 13 other people would go on trial on July 18. He is accused of embezzling millions of dollars of public funds.

Chun Kyoog Hwan was arrested in March, shortly after his brother left office, charged with extorting money from businessmen and government agencies to fill the coffers of the semi-official rural development agency he headed.

Senior Burma Official Calls Food Price Rise 'Exorbitant'

Reuters

RANGOON — A senior member of Burma's ruling party has conceded that the price of basic foodstuffs had "spiraled exorbitantly" since a curfew was introduced after anti-government rioting, Burma radio reported Monday.

A curfew was imposed last month on Rangoon and other areas after a number of people were killed in clashes between police and demonstrators.

U Ye Win, chairman of the Rangoon divisional committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, told a meeting of members and traders that the price of edible oil, rice, fish, meat, shrimp and other foodstuffs had "spiraled exorbitantly" in a matter of days following the imposition of Section 144 in Rangoon. Section 144 is the curfew.

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ANC Bombings of Civilians Point to Stepped-Up Attacks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress, the main guerrilla force battling white minority rule in South Africa, appears to have entered a new phase in the frequency and size of its bombing attacks on civilian "soft" targets, law enforcement officials and independent security analysts said Monday.

The aim, they said, is to try to convince whites that the government can no longer guarantee their safety.

The warnings came as pro-government media and the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. predicted retaliatory attacks by South African armed forces against ANC bases in neighboring countries.

More than a dozen bombs have exploded in different parts of the country in the last month, killing 13 persons and injuring scores of others in the most concentrated wave of attacks in recent years.

The bombings appeared to fulfill warnings issued last month by senior ANC officials at their headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, that the guerrilla movement would increasingly take the "people's war" out of black townships and into white communities.

The goal, the guerrilla leaders said, is to make continuation of the apartheid system of racial separation "costly and very painful and bitter for whites."

Moreover, the size of a car bomb that exploded Saturday outside a Johannesburg rugby stadium, killing two persons and injuring 67 others, suggests to police officials that hard-liners in the military wing of the ANC have prevailed over the group's political leaders in a debate over whether to escalate attacks against civilians.

The ANC has not claimed responsibility for Saturday's blast, but has been blamed by a number of South African officials, including the police commissioner, General Hennie de Witt, and the law and order minister, Adriaan Vlok, who called the bombing a "barbaric deed of the ANC."

The police said that more than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of explosives were packed in the car that exploded outside the Ellis Park stadium minutes after the end of a rugby match.

The bomb, which police said may have been triggered by a remote control device, detonated before most of the 25,000 fans had left the stadium. Otherwise, authorities said, the death toll would have been much higher.

The bomb was the largest ever detonated in a civilian area in South Africa.

The size of the blast appeared to contradict the notion held by some security analysts that maverick ANC guerrillas living in the townships have stepped up attacks on white civilians without being controlled by Lusaka headquarters.

"It was a big-scale attack, not just a lumpy mine in a dustbin in a shopping center," said Thomas Lodge, a political scientist at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. "It had to have taken weeks to set up." Mr. Lodge is widely recognized as South Africa's leading independent authority on the ANC.

Mr. Lodge said that the wave of bombings, coupled with a series of contradictory statements issued by young ANC militants in the military wing, on one hand, and by Oliver Tambo, the president of the organization, on the other, suggest the debate over strategy has swung toward the militants.

In the last five weeks, bombs have exploded in a restaurant in Pretoria, at an art gallery and an amusement arcade in Johannesburg, in a cafe in East London and outside a courthouse in Rodepoort, northwest of Johannesburg, among other places.

The common denominator of all the bombings has been that they were aimed at civilians in white neighborhoods, although some of the dead and injured were black passers-by.

Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, predicted in interviews last month with The Times of London and The New York Times that attacks on "soft" targets would increase.

Referring to the privileged status of South African whites, Mr. Hani said that apartheid "guarantees a happy life for them, a sweet life."

"Part of our campaign is to prevent that sweet life," he said. Earlier, other senior ANC strategists had privately said they planned to broaden their targets from black township councilmen and policemen to include more white civilians. Because avenues of peaceful protest had been closed by the banning of virtually every major anti-apartheid organization, they said, the ANC had no choice but to escalate the "armed struggle."

The escalation, the ANC officials made clear, would transcend the already gradual increase in all forms of terror attacks in recent years, from only four in 1976, to 234 last year. There have been 25 bombing attacks this year.

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The year 1976 was a watershed in the state broadcasting corporation commented that "those who perpetrate acts of terrorism must be systematically hunted and dealt with wherever they are."

"Nor can they be allowed to think that they are safe once they have crossed a border to seek refuge outside the country," it said.

ANC strategy. It was then Soweto and other black townships exploded in revolt, leading to an exodus of militant black youths, many of whom ended up in ANC guerrilla training camps in Angola.

Another major event was a 1983 conference in Zambia, where ANC militants forced through an amendment to the official policy of attacking only police and military targets. The militants declared that it was becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between "hard" and "soft" targets, and that civilian casualties, while regrettable, were inevitable.

In addition, senior police officials maintain, the current wave of terror attacks appears to be a result of growing frustration within the ANC over failed attacks and increasing losses within the guerrilla ranks, both in South Africa and in neighboring black-ruled states. According to government figures, 63 ANC guerrillas have been killed and 592 captured during the last 18 months.

Michael Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, cited a paradox between the escalation of bombings and the ANC's intention, declared at last year's meeting with liberal South African whites in Dakar, Senegal, to seek more white support in South Africa.

"It's a strange duality," Mr. Hough said. "On the one hand, they're wooing whites and on the other they are blowing them up. This type of campaign is going to turn out to be totally negative in terms of gaining white sympathy."

The Citizen, a Johannesburg daily newspaper that usually reflects government thinking, said Monday the banning of virtually every major anti-apartheid organization, they said, the ANC had no choice but to escalate the "armed struggle."

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U.S. Women: More Rungs Remain

Reuters

NEW YORK — The good news for American working women is that they make more money than they did in the past. The bad news is that it is still only about 68 cents of every dollar a man earns.

And most women will get just so far up the corporate ladder before hitting the "glass ceiling," where they can see, but never reach, the top, Baila Zeitz and Lorraine Dusky write in a new book, "The Best Companies For Women."

Women with children are another story, they said. Better not have any, or have them safely out of sight with a live-in nanny.

The authors conclude that the outlook is still bleak for women, be they in the typing pool or in the management. There are still miles to go before a person's sex is irrelevant in the workplace, they said.

The authors said that "women are making strides in computers, telecommunications and financial services, where fresh talent is sorely needed."

In 52 companies they profiled, the authors found that, on average, the "good-old-boy" network still exists in the top echelons.

In general, women are the most successful and respected in the more traditionally female bastions of retailing and clothing manufacturing and sales.

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Katowice residents walking past buildings that have been damaged by mining operations.

In Katowice, a Surface Prosperity Rests on Truly Shaky Foundations

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

KATOWICE, Poland — Along the railroad tracks, where Francuska Street climbs gently, stand tenements encrusted with neo-classical flourishes that do not want to remain standing.

"Eight, nine years ago we saw the first cracks, under the windows," said Adelajda Wozniak, explaining how it happened that builders were struggling to keep the 85-year-old walk-up she lives in from cracking in two.

On Warszawska Street, Maria Zawadzka gestured toward a gash in the living room corner wide enough for an arm to go in, with plastic bags taped against drafts.

"They renovated three years ago, but the cracks appeared again immediately," she said, describing how tremors climb through the house whenever the mechanical mining machines claw the coal under the city.

For many Poles, this city has a dismal reputation as just another Silesian coal town, a workaday place in a valley of soot and sweat. The assumption is wrong.

Katowice, though no bubbling spa, looks prosperous and busy, and it feels friendly. But the city itself is in deep trouble, a situation that undercuts some of the widely held assumptions about Communism's triumphant march toward industrialization in post-World War II Poland.

Just as accepted notions of the 1960s and 1970s about the vigor of communist economies, with their impressive growth rates, are gone, so are the ideas that Katowice's immense wealth of coal can preserve a modest shield of social welfare.

But the threat to Katowice is more immediate. Since 1970, six state mining enterprises have been clawing the coal from beneath the city center. And though the seams are refilled with a mixture of sand and water, the surface is buckling and bending, playing havoc with buildings and the gas, water and sewerage systems.

Silesia has a record as Europe's environmental nightmare. Upper Silesia has for centuries mined hard coal, which together with iron ore formed the basis of a flourishing iron and steel industry that was, while the Prussians ruled the region from what they called Katowitz, the German Empire's strongest industrial base after the Ruhr. The city was ceded to Poland after World War I.

In offices that once housed the Prussian Hohenlohe mining enterprise, Krzysztof Graca, the chief

In Moscow, a Glimpse of Dynamics at Party's Core

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The recent Communist Party conference gave the world an engrossing look into the heart of the party that rules the Soviet Union.

Personalities that have been vague stereotypes, especially the enigmatic party No. 2, Yegor K. Ligachev, came to life as full-blooded characters in the complex drama that ended Friday.

Political vendettas and intrigues, rifts of generation, status and philosophy, long obscured behind the mask of collective power, were played out in public, on television.

Even Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a figure who seemed so familiar, was on display in a new and subtler light, as a master of political balance, a man of overpowering self-confidence and sometimes chilling arrogance.

The four days of freewheeling debate revealed, among other things, the wide gap between the Moscow intellectuals — scholars, journalists and cultural figures who provide much of what the West knows about the Soviet Union — and the provincial party representatives.

The big-city intelligentsia may be preoccupied with history, freedom and reform, but the delegates from the provinces wanted to talk about empty stores, dirty rivers, hospitals without hot water and factories with deteriorating assembly lines.

For Kremlin-watchers from the West, and for the mine out of 10 Soviet adults who are not members of this secretive priesthood of power that rules their lives, the conference was the most intimate look they ever have had at some of the party's leading figures and their working dynamics.

One remark alone, an aside by Mr. Ligachev, provided a telling glimpse of how Mr. Gorbachev got where he is, and what debts he owes.

In a riveting, unusually personal speech to delegates Friday night, Mr. Ligachev confirmed what had been speculation, that Mr. Gorbachev's selection as party leader in March 1985 was a close call.

He said that among those who engineered the choice of Mr. Gorbachev were three bulwarks of the orthodox establishment: the KGB chief, Viktor M. Chebriakov, the party disciplinarian, Mikhail S. Solomentsev, and President Andrei A. Gromyko.

"Destiny placed me at the center of these events, therefore I am able to judge," Mr. Ligachev told the delegates. "Completely different decisions could have been made. Quite different people could be sitting on this podium and this conference might not be taking place at all."

The remark was at once a rebuff to the daring delegates who, on Thursday, had called for Mr. Solomentsev and Mr. Gromyko to be removed because of their associa-

tion with the past, and a broader reassurance to those older Communists who fear being left behind in Mr. Gorbachev's determined forward march.

At the same time, it was a deft reminder that Mr. Gorbachev serves at the sufferance of the party elite, including Mr. Ligachev.

Mr. Ligachev is often portrayed by Moscow intellectuals as the

He himself had lost family members to Stalin's terror, he said — "I didn't want to talk about it, but since this is like a confession I'll tell you" — but this did not undermine his faith in Communism, or turn him into a whiner.

"In the years of stagnation I lived and worked in Siberia — a severe but wonderful land," he continued, using the current code for

to hold together the centrifugal forces of the party by the strength of his own personality.

At the same time, the Soviet leader came across as a man who demands unquestioning loyalty from supporters, a man who can not only question and cajole, but deflate and dismiss.

One delegate who ran afoul of the Soviet leader was Leonid I. Abalkin, a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev on economic change. Mr. Abalkin is a scholarly and temperamental economist whose speech on Wednesday was mainly a sober analysis of the failings of the economy.

But he was the only delegate to indicate, even indirectly, philosophical doubts about Mr. Gorbachev's program for remaking the Soviet government.

"Can we, while retaining the Soviet organization of society and the one-party system, insure a democratic organization of social life?" he asked. "Yes or no? And if so, how?"

Mr. Abalkin concluded that the answer was "yes," if there was a real opportunity for non-Communists to play a political role.

This was too much for Mr. Gorbachev, who rebuked his economic adviser for too little faith in the Communist system.

The Soviet leader's tone suggested that, in his mind, the line between intellectual digression and personal betrayal is perilously thin.

Political vendettas, rifts of generation and philosophy, long obscured behind the mask of collective power, were played out in public, on television.

Darth Vader of perestroika, a sinister, even Stalinist, conservative engaged in a relentless rivalry with Mr. Gorbachev.

This may be, but it was also clear in watching Mr. Ligachev captivate the party faithful that he is a man of formidable stature who brings to the leadership coalition an important constituency.

He speaks the language of the party faithful, the provincial bosses and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and all those who feel that glasnost has gone overboard in blackening their history.

If Mr. Gorbachev is the voice of change and individual responsibility, Mr. Ligachev is his complement, the voice of patriotic duty and discipline, the scourge of self-pity and negativism.

the lethargic 18-year rule of Leonid I. Brezhnev. "I am often asked what I did during this time and I answer proudly — I was building socialism. There are millions like me."

His philosophy, he said, is circumspection: "Policy making is not as easy as slurping down cabbage soup. Caution should be combined with decisiveness. As the saying goes, before going into the room, make sure you can get out again."

The Gorbachev on display was a somewhat different figure from the man of daring, imaginative leaps and chronic inactivity now so well known. Last week he was being Gorbachev the master politician.

Presiding over the conference, Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be trying

Party Backed Nearly All of Gorbachev Proposals

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The resolutions approved by last week's Communist Party conference, published for the first time on Monday, endorsed almost without exception Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposals for political reorganization.

The documents must be transformed into law and party regulations to become effective, a process that may take several years to complete. They appear to give Mr. Gorbachev a strong mandate to proceed with his efforts to reshape the country.

One of the six resolutions said that an intensified drive to restructure the economy was necessary because "a drastic change in economic, social and cultural development is yet to occur."

With the endorsement of the often turbulent gathering, Mr. Gorbachev's program now includes a drive to limit the role of the party as the ultimate arbiter of nearly every aspect of Soviet life.

The conference approved measures to transfer some power from

the party to popularly elected legislatures, or soviets, and mandated competitive elections for party offices. It set 10 years as the maximum term for elected party and government officials.

It also authorized creation of an expanded national legislature and establishment of a powerful new post of president with power to set domestic and foreign policy. The post will be held by the party leader, currently Mr. Gorbachev.

The resolutions included a firm statement of support for expanding glasnost, or openness, and for the establishment of a rule of law, including restrictions on the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Tass news agency disseminated the resolutions on Monday and said they would be published in major newspapers on Tuesday.

The resolutions did not contain a number of proposals, dropped by Mr. Gorbachev before the meeting, to inject fresh blood into the party and specifically into the Central Committee.

Setting for less than he may have hoped when he first suggested the conference last year, Mr. Gor-

bachev did not push for the filling of vacant Central Committee seats and backed away from trying to set a mandatory retirement age for party officials.

A major reshuffling of the Central Committee now seems unlikely until the next party congress, scheduled for 1991.

The Politburo, meeting on Monday, instructed party officials and members around the country to begin immediately to honor the spirit of the conference decisions.

Apparently heeding the advice of many of the delegates who addressed the four-day meeting, the Politburo called for urgent steps to increase the supply of food and consumer goods.

It also scheduled a plenary session of the Central Committee for late July to consider specific plans to implement the resolutions approved by the conference.

freely, according to resolutions published on Monday, Reuters reported from Moscow.

A special resolution on Mr. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, approved the conference, defined its basic principles as "the inalienable right of every citizen to full and authentic information — other than state and military secrets — on any issue of public affairs, and the right to discuss any socially significant matter openly and freely."

The resolution, Tass said, stressed that openness should be applied in all areas of Soviet life and noted that the mass media had a particularly important role to play.

"The conference considers it absolutely intolerable to restrain publication of criticisms in the press, just as to publish unobjective information injurious to a citizen's honor and dignity," Tass quoted the resolution as saying.

The resolution also warned against the misuse of openness "to the detriment of the interests of the Soviet state and society or the rights of individuals."

Moscow Plans Monument to Stalin Victims

Reuters

MOSCOW — The ruling Politburo has approved a proposal by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to set up a monument in Moscow to the millions of people who died under the rule of Stalin.

Moscow television said the decision was made on Monday at a meeting of the 13-man body, the Kremlin's inner cabinet, called to discuss implementation of decisions taken last week at the Communist Party conference.

In a closing speech to the conference on Friday, Mr. Gorbachev told about 5,000 delegates that the creation of a monument to the Soviet capital would restore justice to the victims of lawlessness. He added that it was the party's "political and moral duty" to set up such a monument.

There was no indication as to the type of memorial envisaged.

U.S. Comm Dilemma Is When to

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military over the past year has won steadily increasing authority to conduct aggressive Iranian military action in the Gulf, but the Pentagon is now being urged to respond to a missile attack by an Iranian plane that killed 37 American troops in May 1987.

Today, commanders of U.S. warships operating in a small and increasingly dangerous zone that has become a hotbed of Iranian aggression are being urged to prevent Iran from exploiting what had been a major U.S. policy goal.

To prevent Iran from picking off other ships that are not flying the American flag, the U.S. policy is to prevent Iranian aggression by preventing Iranian warships from expanding to protect their oil tankers and to prevent Iranian warships from picking off U.S. warships.

After the Stark incident, in which the captain of the frigate, Commander G. R. Brindle, refused to believe until it was too late that a presumably friendly Iraqi plane was firing a deadly Exocet missile at his ship, U.S. commanders have operated under strict instructions to defend against any approaching hostile intent.

In the busy Gulf, U.S. warships have challenged both commercial and military traffic, demanding over marine and aviation radio channels that unidentified ships state their intentions, warning them to move away from U.S. flag ships.

And the proliferation of military and commercial ships and planes operating within the narrow confines of the Gulf, and in the midst of a seemingly endless war

U.S. Airlines Show No Dis

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Major U.S. airlines had no objection Monday in their operations, executives said, adding that all major airlines had already moved their Gulf flights to skirt Iranian airspace to avoid hostilities in the Gulf War before the downing Sunday of an Iran Air jetliner.

U.S. business and government officials abroad, on high security alert Monday, proceeded with fourth of July observances largely as planned, apparently relying mainly on anti-terrorist precautions already in place to protect them against possible Iranian reprisals.

"There is no new contingency plan because we've already been in this contingency for several years," said Michael Conran, Pan American World Airways' director-general for southern Europe.

"As terrorism has spread worldwide, we have developed security systems at airports, using private companies and local government help," he said. "There's more vigilance, of course, but little else new we can do that would have any practical impact."

U.S. officials said that security at embassies, which were holding Independence Day festivities, was as close to airtight as possible.

"Security has been a growing priority for government and for private businesses for years now," a U.S. official said in Paris.

Airlines, he added, "might be a particular risk in this situation, but the FAA and the companies have had dramatic growth in the security area already." The FAA — the Federal Aviation Administration — regulates U.S. airlines.

Major U.S. airlines operating internationally put through crash programs to improve their security procedures at foreign airports two

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Finland F.M.	1,830	41	1,000	35	550	29
France F.F.	1,600	41	880	36	480	30
Germany* D.M.	600	39	330	33	182	26
Gr. Britain £	135	38	74	32	41	25
Greece Dr.	25,000	47	14,000	41	7,700	35
Ireland £Ir.	155	43	85	38	47	31
Italy Lire	400,000	39	220,000	33	121,000	26
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	660	40	365	33	200	27
Norway (air) N.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Portugal Esc.	26,000	51	14,300	46	7,900	40
Spain (air) Ptas.	31,000	41	17,000	36	9,400	29
— (hd. del.) Ptas.	45,240	—	22,620	—	11,310	—
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	470	Varies by country	260	Varies by country	145	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	620	Varies by country	340	Varies by country	190	Varies by country

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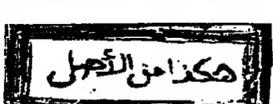
(Continued from page 1)

press, a distance well within the range of the air-to-surface missile used by the Iranian military.

"If anything, the captain could have as he did," said Joseph Metzger, the navy's former deputy chief of naval operations for surface warfare. "From what they've told us, I would have waited

Several present and former navy officers said the captain faced a decision early Sunday morning in the Gulf: Is that flickering blip on the radar screen a friendly plane or a hostile aircraft preparing to attack?

Because missiles can be fired in view, U.S. military doctrine calls for the captain to defend his ship as soon as he believes he is under attack. The Vincennes has



U.S. Commanders' Dilemma in Gulf Is When to Shoot

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military over the past year has won steadily increasing authority to confront aggressive Iranian military action in the Gulf, but the dilemma over "when to shoot" has plagued U.S. commanders since the frigate Stark failed to respond in time to a missile attack by an Iraqi jet that killed 37 American sailors in May 1987.

Today, commanders of U.S. warships are operating in a small and crowded war zone that has become even more dangerous, with tough new orders from Reagan administration officials to prevent Iran from exploiting what had been loopholes in U.S. policy.

To prevent Iran from picking off other ships that are not flying the American flag, the U.S. policy has recently been expanded to protect more and more oil tankers and commercial freighters that pass through the Strait of Hormuz.

In doing so, U.S. commanders have come under even more pressure to respond on a hair-trigger basis to an array of mine, missile and chemical weapon threats. The situation produces what has become a day-to-day psychological warfare and raises the risk of the kind of catastrophe that occurred Sunday when a U.S. warship downed an Iranian jet.

After the Stark incident, in which the captain of the frigate, Commander Glenn R. Brindley, refused to believe until it was too late that a presumably friendly Iraqi plane would fire deadly Exocet missiles at his ship, U.S. commanders have operated under strict instructions to defend against any approaching plane or vessel that demonstrates hostile intent.

In the busy Gulf, U.S. commanders have challenged both commercial and military traffic, demanding over marine and aviation radio channels that unidentified targets state their intentions, and instructing them to move away from U.S.-flag ships.

But amid the proliferation of military and commercial ships and planes operating within the narrow confines of the Gulf, and in the midst of a seemingly endless war

between Iran and Iraq, there have been accidents, catastrophes and frustration on all sides:

• Iranian gunboats have inadvertently attacked oil tankers bound to or from Iranian ports on several occasions.

• Last February, Iraqi bombers on successive nights dropped air-launched Silkworm missiles. One of them crashed into a fully loaded Danish supertanker that had just left the port of Iraq's ally, Saudi Arabia. Two other Silkworms dropped the following night roared past a U.S.-led convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers before they crashed into the sea. Kuwait is also an ally of Iraq.

• Two months ago, during the retaliation against Iran for its mine attack on the U.S. frigate Samuel B. Roberts, a American warship, the Jack Williams, fired an anti-aircraft missile at a U.S. helicopter from the destroyer O'Brien. The helicopter narrowly evaded the missile and the incident prompted a heated radio exchange between the two U.S. commanders.

• Air traffic controllers in the United Arab Emirates, where Iran Air Flight 655 was due to land Sunday, have complained in the past of U.S. warships harassing jetliner captains by radio with demands to state their intentions, indicating that many radar operators may have experienced trouble distinguishing civilian from military jets.

The first Iranian mine attack on a U.S.-flag supertanker, the Bridgeport, drew on U.S. military response in July 1987. But by September, when U.S. forces detected the Iranian vessel Iran Ajr laying mines in sea lanes used by American convoys, the Pentagon ordered an attack on the ship.

Then, as Iran switched tactics and focused its gunboat raids on non-U.S.-flag shipping, Rear Admiral Harold J. Benson, commander of the U.S. Navy's Middle East forces, requested authority to intervene in these proliferating attacks that were threatening the credibility of the American presence.

But senior administration officials, citing the need to avoid a full confrontation with Iran, rejected



In London, the Iranian chargé d'affaires, Mohammed Basiri, demanding Monday that Britain change its reaction to the downing of the Iran Airbus. He also warned on the fate of foreign hostages.

THREAT: Iran Urges War

(Continued from page 1)

Admiral Benson's request and the rules of engagement remained frozen through the winter.

But Iran did not relent. Attacks on neutral shipping increased to record numbers in October, November and December. In one spectacular attack on the Singapore-flag supertanker Norman Atlantic, Iranian rocket fire ripped open the ship's hull and sent the vessel to the bottom.

The Middle East Force under Admiral Benson sought ways to work within the constraints of U.S. policy and still counter Iranian attacks. In one move, navy officials leased two large, ocean-going barges and turned them into floating firebases, complete with Cobra helicopter gunships, Seabat helicopters for night operations, fast patrol boats and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles for defense.

U.S. sources have said that army, navy and marine units operating from these bases have aggressively interfered with Iranian gunboat activity out of Iran's Farsi Island base.

Moderate Arabs Express Understanding

By Jane Friedman
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Officials and observers in moderate Arab countries, including those along the Gulf, said Monday that relations with the United States would not change because of the downing of the Iranian jetliner.

The Arab nations, which have strained relations with Iran, implied that Tehran was at fault for refusing an end to the eight-year-long war with Iraq.

Some expressed fears that Iranian hard-liners would use the incident to escalate the conflict. They called for a negotiated settlement to the war.

"The United States did not premeditate this," the Jordanian minister of information, Hani Khasasneh, said in a telephone interview from Amman. "No U.S. official would like to kill civilians."

"I hope the Iranians will not try to take advantage of this tragic event to continue the spirit of war and aggression," he said. "This is a moment for meditation rather than provocation."

The Libyans were alone among Arab nations in condemning the United States. JANA, the government-controlled press agency, called the downing of the jet "a disgraceful and terrorist act."

"The incident adds an unhealthy dimension," said Tahsin Bashir, a

former Egyptian ambassador and adviser to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. "It will be seen by many Iranians as a further tilting of the United States against Iran at a time when Iran is weak."

"Rafsanjani will use it to rally support," he said in a reference to Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or parliament. "It will weaken the position of moderates in Iran."

"Everybody is unhappy because this accident is a result of the war that we've been trying to stop," said a Bahrain official, who asked not to be identified. "Nothing has changed in our relationship with the United States," he said. "We are trying to support it and strengthen it."

A statement Monday by the Kuwaiti government included an "urgent appeal" for an end to the war. A Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official, contacted by telephone, said the incident would not affect relations between the United States and Kuwait, and that there was "no need" for U.S. forces to withdraw from the Gulf.

Mr. Khasasneh, the Jordanian information minister, echoed the same themes. He said the civilians who died in the downing of the Iranian jetliner were "victims of the continuation of the war," and he blamed Iran for "for keeping the area tense."

Egypt, which broke relations with Iran last year, also said that relations between the Arabs and the United States would not suffer. "The lesson to be drawn," said a senior Foreign Ministry official, "is there must be an end to this bloody war."

"Who does not commit mistakes in a war?" said Mr. Bashir. "Mistakes like this can happen as long as you have an intensive confrontation. It won't touch relations with the United States in the Gulf."

U.K. Backs U.S. Conduct

Steven Greenhouse of The New York Times reported from Paris:

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain expressed understanding of the U.S. conduct in the episode while most West European allies and Japan expressed deep regret about the deaths.

After expressing her "profound regret" about the attack, Mrs. Thatcher said: "We understand that in the course of an engagement following an Iranian attack on the U.S. force, warnings were given to an unidentified aircraft. We fully accept the right of forces engaged in such hostilities to defend themselves."

Neil Kinnock, the British opposition leader, called the attack a "horrible, nightmare event."

The French government, in a communiqué, said it viewed the destruction of the jetliner "with consternation." The statement added that "full light must be shed on this affair to explain how such a tragic mistake could have happened."

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, expressed "great shock" and added that the incident had underlined the need to eliminate conflict in the region. Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy called it an "atrocious episode," and said it would push his government to do more to bring peace to "that tormented area of the world."

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium said he was "profoundly shocked by the tragic mistake." Meanwhile, NATO issued a press statement saying that it "deeply regrets the loss of innocent lives in this tragic incident."

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan called the incident "a very sad thing." He added: "We should not allow this to lead countries to a more unfortunate situation in the Gulf. Our country should pursue its best diplomatic efforts on this."

President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, which had eight

Russians Say U.S. Navy Is Trigger-Happy

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Foreign Ministry spokesman accused U.S. naval officers in the Gulf on Monday of being "trigger-happy" in shooting down an Iranian airliner, but he said that Moscow would not follow the example of the American reaction to the Soviet downing of a South Korean jet five years ago.

The spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said, "U.S. naval forces must immediately leave the waters of the Persian Gulf." He added the Soviet Union sent a message of condolence to Iran. But Mr. Gerasimov said the Soviet Union did not intend to follow the "bad example" of "wild" American criticism after the KAL incident.

Another Soviet official said the incident served to strengthen the Soviet position that U.S. forces in the Gulf should be replaced by an international peacekeeping unit sponsored by the United Nations. But the source said the Kremlin would not attempt to use the downing of the Iranian airliner "for propagandistic purposes."

The U.S. explanation that the crew of the cruiser Vincennes could not tell the difference on its radar between the Iran Air Airbus and a U.S.-made F-14 fighter "appears to be strange," Mr. Gerasimov said. "It shows American naval officers were not very competent, or in use an American phrase, trigger-happy."

Mr. Gerasimov said the KAL jet was flying over a "strategically sensitive" area of the Soviet Far East, while the Iranian jet was "flying only over its own territory and territorial waters."

citizens on the plane, including its military attaché to Tehran, said in a letter to Iran's president: "The circumstances surrounding the incident make it both highly regrettable and reprehensible."

Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said, "There is no doubt this is human error, a painful error."

Jackson Urges Reparations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson urged President Ronald Reagan on Monday to offer reparations to the families of victims of the downed Iranian airliner "to ease their pain" and as a goodwill gesture "to protect the lives of Americans who are in the region."

The candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination also called for an investigation and reevaluation of what he called the administration's "failed and vague policy" in the Gulf.

Mr. Jackson said there was "no evidence" that the U.S. cruiser Vincennes was under attack when it shot down the civilian airliner. He accused the administration of using "the same arguments the Russians were making" after they shot down a Korean Air jetliner in 1983.

The Illinois Democrat, presidential nominee Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, urged Iran on Monday to "reconsider its threats" to respond with terrorism. He called on the United States to

lead an international effort to end the Iran-Iraq war.

"This is our time for acts of terror or revenge in response to the incident," Mr. Dukakis said. "So, I urge the government of Iran to reconsider its threats."

On Sunday, he had issued a brief statement on the downing of the jet, saying, "All Americans are saddened by the loss of life." But he did not attack Mr. Reagan's policy of placing U.S. ships on patrol there. "Plainly, our armed forces have a right to defend themselves when attacked," Mr. Dukakis said.

In Detroit, Vice President George Bush ended his silence on the incident and expressed regrets Monday about the destruction of the Iranian jet. But he defended the captain of the U.S. warship involved, saying that "he did what he had to do."

"Obviously, as we celebrate our great national holiday, our hearts go out to the loved ones and families of those who were lost," Mr. Bush said. Monday was Independence Day in the United States.

U.S. Airlines, Already Skirting Iran, Show No Disruption in Operations

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Major U.S. airlines had no dislocation Monday in their operations, executives said, adding that all major airlines had already rerouted their Gulf flights to skirt Iranian airspace to avoid hostilities in the Gulf War before the downing Sunday of an Iran Air jetliner.

U.S. businesses and government installations abroad, on high security alert Monday, proceeded with Fourth of July observances largely as planned, apparently relying mainly on anti-terrorist precautions already in place to protect themselves against possible Iranian reprisals.

There is no new contingency plan because we've already been in the contingency for several years," said Michael Conran, Pan American World Airways' director-general for southern Europe.

"As terrorism has spread worldwide, we have developed security systems at airports, using private companies and local government help," he said. "There's more vigilance, of course, but little else new you can do that would have any practical impact."

U.S. officials said that security at embassies, which were holding Independence Day festivities, was already as close to airtight as possible.

"Security has been a growing priority for government and for exposed businesses for years now," a U.S. official said in Paris.

Airlines, he added, "might be a particular risk in this situation, but the FAA and the companies have had dramatic growth in the security area already." The FAA — the Federal Aviation Administration — regulates U.S. airlines.

Major U.S. airlines operating internationally put through crash programs to improve their security procedures at foreign airports two

years ago after the U.S. bombing raid on Libya.

"There is no special change," Mr. Conran said. "There have been no threats. There is no change in the pattern of reservations."

Pan Am is the only U.S. airline that operates regular passenger



Indian Ocean is standard operating procedure, and we're used to it," Mr. Conran said.

French and British airlines said that they were maintaining their flights. "There's nothing new," an Air France spokesman said. "We've been giving a wide berth to the Gulf for two years."

Japan Air Lines rerouted two flights, which had stopped over in Dubai, to the flyway deeper inside Arab nations' airspace. Dubai, a Gulf port in the United Arab Emirates that was the destination of the Iran Air flight, has maintained close commercial ties to Iran throughout the Iran-Iraq war.

Despite the JAL shift, other airlines maintained their flights in the corridor through the Gulf for overflying aircraft, usually operating above 35,000 feet (10,700 meters) and outside Iranian airspace.

(United Press International reported that London's Heathrow Airport went on an increased vigilance alert late Monday, according to an airport security source. He said authorities had declared an "amber alert, which means that all security staff should be especially vigilant in their duties.")

"At times, it is one of the world's busiest air-traffic corridors," said a spokesman in Montreal for the International Civil Aviation Organization, the body that establishes internationally agreed routes for commercial flights.

An anonymous caller saying he represented "the Anti-Imperialist International Brigades" said his group planned a bomb that exploded near the U.S. Embassy in Madrid on Monday in response to the downing of the Iranian airliner, Agence France-Press reported from Rome.

The explosion did not cause any injuries or damage, the police said in Madrid.

Despite the JAL shift, other airlines maintained their flights in the corridor through the Gulf for overflying aircraft, usually operating above 35,000 feet (10,700 meters) and outside Iranian airspace.

The head of Iran's Civil Aviation Organization, Mohammed Javad Ramezani, told Iran radio that the plane was fully loaded, near its maximum permissible weight and still climbing when it was hit.

"Under these circumstances it could not reach its maximum speed," he said. "It couldn't have been doing more than 250 knots."

Even an illiterate person could have identified the plane's Iran Air insignia with the naked eye.

Rear Admiral William M. Fogarty and a team of U.S. Navy investigators left for the Middle East on Monday to piece together the facts behind the downing of the aircraft.

Numerous questions remain about how the mistake occurred, including why the navy's most sophisticated naval defense system, the Aegis, did not distinguish the large Airbus from Iran's much smaller, U.S.-made F-14 attack fighters.

(Reuters, AP, UPI, NYT, WP)

Incident Came as Iran Was Testing New Policy

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The downing of an Iranian plane by the United States caught Tehran as it was changing its domestic and foreign priorities, several experts on Iranian affairs said Monday.

They added that the incident would hamper an effort by the parliamentary speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, to steer the country toward a possible end to the Gulf War and improved foreign relations.

"It was bad timing," said Shahram Chubin, a Middle East strategic expert at the Institute for Higher

cal posture had diminished in recent months. Signs included a lack of enthusiasm for the war and a debate about giving priority to economic reforms.

Mr. Rafsanjani was said to be associated with a bloc that advocated more attention to shoring up the country's economy and keeping open the option of a negotiated end of the war.

"It must be clear that much of the policies in Iran today are dictated by the internal struggle for power," said Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the first president of Iran, who lives in exile in Paris and opposes the current regime.

"In that sense, this American act of aggression will increase pressure to steer away from conciliatory policies in favor of radicals inside Iran who want to crush all talk of compromise," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

Indeed, the downing may force Iran to make a strong showing on the military front, some Iranian officials said Monday.

"The debate inside has been going on for some time between pragmatists and those who say the pursuit of diplomatic channels is useless as long as the United States is against us," said an Iranian official in Europe who asked not to be identified. "Now, there is no way to be rational and the radicals will push for ways to make trouble for America."

Even so, it is not clear what Iran can do. Among the options that may be pursued, experts feel, is a move by Iran toward mass mobilization to score one "good victory" and from there go on to negotiate with Iraq," according to Safa Hsari, an Iranian journalist in Paris.

aboard an Aegis cruiser like the Vincennes. Admiral Crowe said Sunday that the plane gave off signals that convinced the Vincennes it was tracking an F-14 fighter. It was not known how this happened or whether the electronics on the ship had in some way malfunctioned to produce this impression.

Whether the plane was inside an accepted civilian air corridor. If uncertainty remains, the ship can call the airplane on its radio to warn it. A navy officer with experience in the Gulf said it was not unusual for Iranian civilian aircraft to have transponders that malfunction. On those occasions, the navy uses emergency radio frequencies. "In nearly 100 times that we challenged a civilian aircraft, they always answered," the officer said. "We never had a nonresponse."

Navy officers stressed that the most important thing they consider in Gulf operations is the actions taken by the plane. In order to fire a missile, an aircraft would have to turn on its fire-control radar, a move that could be detected by ships at sea.

Navy officers said that the absence of those sorts of signals did not necessarily mean that a plane was not hostile. Captains in the region are constantly on guard against the possibility that Iran may put a civilian transponder on a bomber and then fly in a civilian corridor close enough to a ship to drop a bomb.

Anthony Cordesman, a professor of national security studies at Georgetown University, said the incident suggested serious flaws in Iranian coordination of military operations. He said it was difficult to believe that a country would deliberately permit a civilian jetliner to fly through an area where there had been hostilities minutes before.

"There have been a lot of rumors that there is no longer an effective high command in Iran," he said. "They may well be true."

He said that although the American military was likely to have more data about the incident in the next few days, "we may never fully understand what happened on the Iranian side."

SIGNALS: Fail-Safe Precautions Aboard Ship Inexplicably Failed

(Continued from page 1)

given, a distance well within the range of the air-to-surface missiles used by the Iranian military.

"If anything, the captain could be criticized for holding his fire as long as he did," said Joseph Meccaffrey 3d, the navy's former deputy chief of naval operations for surface warfare. "From what they're saying, he waited a long time. I'm not so sure I would have waited that long."

Several present and former navy officers said the captain faced a question early Sunday morning that recurs daily for the navy ships in the Gulf: Is that flickering blip on the radar screen a friendly plane or a hostile aircraft preparing to attack?

Because missiles can be fired well before the plane carrying them is in view, U.S. military doctrine calls for the captain to defend his ship by knocking down hostile aircraft as soon as he believes he is under attack. The Vincennes has

the navy's most modern radar and missile system and is capable of shooting down missiles once they have been fired, but navy officers said that is not the preferred mode of operation.

"You want to shoot the archer, not the arrow," a navy officer said. That doctrine has been complicated in the Gulf by the Iranian decision to continue commercial flights over what the United States considers a war zone.

In addition to radar on their own vessels, navy officers in the Gulf are assisted by information from AWACS radar planes or E-2 aircraft outfitted with sophisticated electronic gear.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that no Airborne Warning and Control System surveillance aircraft had been flying Sunday in that area of the Gulf.

Few commanding officers in the region are likely to forget the example of the frigate Stark, a U.S. Navy

ship that last year allowed an Iraqi jet to approach unhindered and launch missiles that killed 37 American sailors.

Other factors complicated events Sunday over the Gulf. For one, Pentagon officials said that there had been intelligence reports that the Iranians had begun operating an F-14 fighter aircraft from Bandar Abbas. This information would routinely have been announced at the morning briefings of officers of the Vincennes.

In addition, the ship had just been exchanging fire with Iranian gunboats, a circumstance that gives added urgency to decisions about whether an unidentified aircraft has hostile intentions.

The chances of confusing a civilian plane with a military aircraft are unusually high in the Gulf, navy officers said.

The officers said that Iranian military planes in the Gulf take off from Bandar Abbas, a huge com-



President Reagan, responding to questions Monday at the White House, called the jetliner's downing "an understandable accident."

Cambodia: A Khmer Rouge Role

(Continued from page 1)

stumbling block to agreement is likely to be the question of the Khmer Rouge. Vietnam has refused to accept any settlement that gives Pol Pot a role in a Cambodian government. When Vietnam invaded Cambodia, its publicly stated reason was to oust Pol Pot — and it has over softened its position.

Virtually all sides in the conflict, including China, are now on record as opposing a Khmer Rouge return to power, but they appear at a loss on how to prevent it.

The Khmer Rouge, with an estimated 40,000 fighters, reportedly has been stockpiling weapons and infiltrating Cambodia, waiting for a Vietnamese withdrawal. Other involved parties say it may be impossible to keep them out of a coalition government, should one be created and should the Khmer Rouge agree to participate.

The question of whether the Khmer Rouge has moderated its radical philosophy and behavior has sparked intense debate. Khieu Samphan, a former head of the government under Pol Pot, has been mentioned as an "acceptable" leader both by officials in Hanoi and their client government in Phnom Penh.

Most analysts, however, are skeptical of the claim that Pol Pot has relinquished any authority. The Khmer Rouge's operation of refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border could be an indication of its future performance.

Human rights organizations have said the 70,000 people under Khmer Rouge control are virtual hostages. And the United Nations has complained that Khmer Rouge administrators at the camps block UN access and possibly divert aid from refugees to guerrilla fighters,

Advertisement for 'y's Core' and 'Moscow Plans Monument to Stalin Victims'. The text is partially obscured and difficult to read, but it appears to be a promotional piece for a publication or organization.

هكذا من الأهل

OPINION

The Democrats and Angola: Dukakis Hostage to Jackson

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Thirteen years ago, when U.S. foreign policy was paralyzed after Watergate, the Soviet Union intervened in a civil war in Africa. Cuban troops were dispatched to Angola to set up a Marxist state and to defeat the popular movement headed by the black leader Jonas Savimbi. Moscow succeeded partially. Its one-party puppet government still stands, but only because it has the continuing protection of 50,000 Cuban mercenaries. The civil war continues. One-third of the oil-producing country is controlled by UNITA, the anti-Communist forces headed by the tenacious Mr. Savimbi. What side is the United States on? Mr. Savimbi's, of course; he advocates free elections and democratic, multi-party government. If the people of Angola were permitted self-determination, they would choose him. However, the anti-apartheid Mr. Savimbi is despised by establishment black leaders in the United States because he accepts military help from South Africa. Jesse Jackson insists that this makes UNITA the tool of racists. Jackson-dominated Democrats begrudge Savimbi the U.S. Stinger missiles with which, the guerrilla leader tells me, his forces have been able to knock down the Soviet MiGs that used to provide air cover to the Cubans. Moscow's economic pinch, even more than the Stinger, is curbing Soviet imperialism. The puppet regime in Angola has fallen behind on payments of oil revenues to the Soviet Union; cash-strapped Moscow has priorities greater than the subsidy of the Cuban rental army. Negotiations are under way to induce the South Africans to leave Namibia, which lies between Angola and South Africa, as the Cubans leave Angola. The civil war would then be fought out locally—or, we hope, internationally supervised elections would be held. UNITA would win. Two people could obstruct this good

Unfinished Business

DURING Jimmy Carter's administration, South Africa conceded on all the main issues: Its military forces would be confined to a small number of camps inside Namibia; there would be a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Angola-Namibia border; United Nations peacekeeping forces would monitor a general election in Namibia; power would be turned over to the election winner. But then came Ronald Reagan, and the South Africans stalled. The United States can no longer allow South Africa to set the terms or the timetable in southern Africa. It is not Cuba or Angola that is the prime cause of all this grief; it is South Africa. Jesse Jackson will be right to get the Democrats' priorities on track. This appalling war is unfinished Democratic business. — Syndicated columnist Jonathan Power, The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear Tests Play a Key Role in Deterrence

The report "Atomic Tests Unneeded, Expert Told U.S. in 1986" (June 21) could easily lead the reader to misinterpret my stance on the issue of nuclear testing. The article refers to material from a selection of notes (not Los Alamos memorandums, as claimed) regarding the relative strength and weakness of draft-document arguments relating nuclear testing to weapon reliability. It is very discouraging to see publication of an article based on such informal and fragmentary notes. For the record, my view is straightforward: Nuclear testing has played a key role in determining the reliability of nuclear weapons and is necessary for obtaining high-confidence solutions to reliability problems. Nuclear testing is required not only to ensure the reliability of nuclear weapons, but also their safety, security, survivability and effectiveness — that is, the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent. JAMES H. McNALLY, Deputy Assistant Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Washington.

With Flops Like These . . .

Regarding "A Record of Policy Flounders" (Letters, June 17): Yes, indeed, an impressive record — a foreign policy that managed to save Europe from tyranny twice in 30 years, and has secured peace for an additional 43. WILLIAM PASSIGLI, Tenero, Switzerland.

About Ukrainian Churches

The headline "Russian Church Eases Stand Against Ukrainian Catholics" (June 6) gives the impression that this has indeed happened. Unfortunately it has not. And the Ukrainian Catholic Church did not "dissolve itself" in 1946 but was forcibly dissolved and merged with the Russian Orthodox Church. The Russian Orthodox Church is hostile to legalization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Yet it is estimated that the Ukraine is home to 50 to 80 percent of Russian Orthodox Churches open in the Soviet Union. The government's return of the Monastery of the Caves in Kiev (closed under the reformer Khrushchev, not Stalin) is welcome, but it has not been returned to its proper historical owner, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. A new era of church-state détente in the Soviet Union is good, but not at the expense of the rights of 50 million Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic believers who have no church of their own in their country. Glasnost has still to apply to them. The Soviet press is continuing a crude and dishonest campaign against both Ukrainian churches. TARAS KUZIO, Director, Ukrainian Press Agency, London.

Airlines: A Bad Example

Regarding "A U.S. Trend: Giving Protectionism a Good Name" (May 25): I was horrified to read the claim by Clyde V. Prestowitz, a former trade official in the Reagan administration, that the international airline market provides a fine example of a great trading system. On the contrary, it is a shameful cartel that allows inefficient airlines to exist and that leads to abnormally high prices and bad service. JUDITH K. MITCHELL, Paris.

As for the statement that East Asian economics are not based on the free market, I suggest that the new protectionists visit Hong Kong before making such assertions. Furthermore, the export-led drives of numerous Asian states show a keen understanding of the mechanisms of the free market. ROBERT DUJARRIC, Milan.

Musicians All

The report "Met in Tokyo: Opera and Beer" (May 21) describes a visit to Japan by "52 singers, 72 chorus members, 103 musicians, 50 technicians" from the Metropolitan Opera. But what is a singer, be he or she a soloist or a member of the chorus, if not a musician? This singer considers himself a musician, as I am sure do those 124 members of the touring Metropolitan, including Plácido Domingo and Kathleen Battle. KURT STREIT, Tenor, Hamburg State Opera, Hamburg.

Poor Losers in the Stands

In response to the report "Wilder Routs Leconte" (June 6): As a spectator at the French Open, I was appalled by the crowd's lack of support for their countryman, Henri Leconte. They should have been proud to have their country represented in the men's final of this very French event. I am sure that if Leconte had beaten the odds and won, the French would have made him a national hero. They lost their manners with his defeat. The crowd might have done well to remember that this was Leconte's first Grand Slam final. He was a gracious loser. JUDITH K. MITCHELL, Paris.

Negative Is Better: A File Of Semantical Bum Raps

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Now that the Museum of Chinese has opened in Rome, New York, we can take time out from serious work and catch up on some light chores. As a public service and a pedantic summer exercise, I offer

MEANWHILE

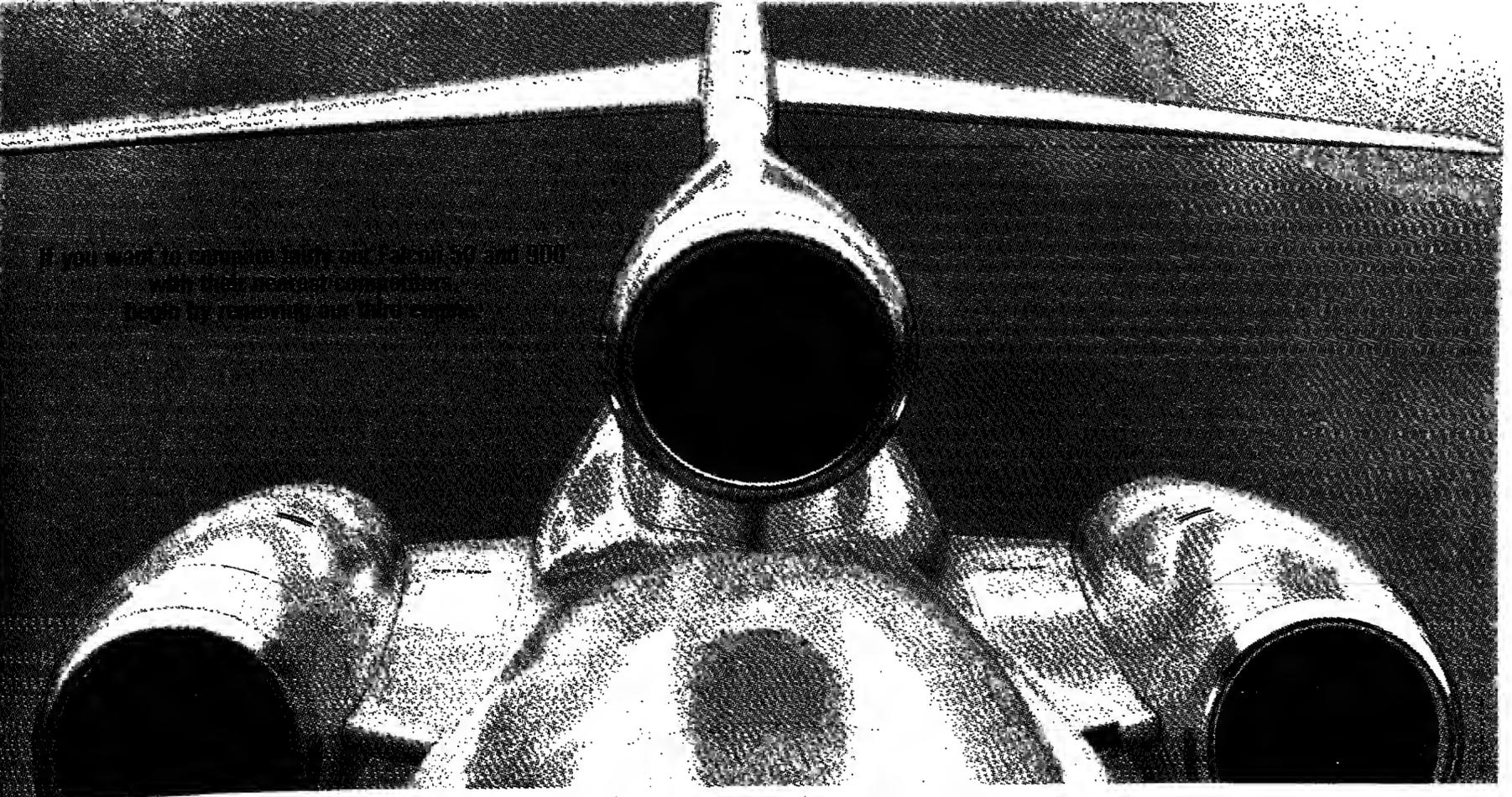
a tour through some of the more delightful curiosities in the garden of American English: words that have come to mean their opposite. A common example in medicine occurs when the doctor informs you that the results of your test for gonorrhea have come back and they are positive. This is not good news. Politics, too, has its roster of self-contradictory words. Czar, Dictator, kingpin, a man who knocks heads. But the people are clamoring for czars. You got crowded skies? Pop-off aircraft roof? In April a blue-ribbon national commission on airline safety recommended the appointment of a "safety czar."

When the national hysteria on drug abuse reached one of its periodic peaks last month, the cry went up for a "drug czar." (Jesse Jackson, who rightly aspires to something higher, has been mentioned for the job, generally by people who would like him kept busy and away from other things.) The clamor for a czar is one sure sign that a problem has become insoluble. In the 1970s, when the United States was beset by inflation and energy shortages and on one had the slightest idea how to solve either, America fashioned for itself an energy czar (William Simon) and an inflation czar (Alfred Kahn). Their achievements are hard to recall, but no harder than they were to enumerate at the time. Hence the real deficioito, Czar (American usage): a person to whom all power is given to solve an insoluble problem; a powerless official.

There is something rather touching about the use of this quaint term. It shows that Americans, a thoroughly democratic people, have a tiny authoritarian streak that occasionally demands expression. Being such hyper-democrats, Americans indulge the vice only for problems that they know in advance are impervious to human intervention. American czars thus allow Americans to think they are going to solve a social problem. But since they assign czars to inherently insoluble problems, they defeat, even as they indulge, their authoritarian impulses. Cassandra: A worrier given to constant, harping doom-saying. A synonym for crying wolf. This is the classic case, literally, of inverted meaning, because in fact Cassandra was right. She cried wolf and the wolf came. She foretold, correctly, the destruction of Troy.

Schizophrenic: Of two minds. This usage is so common that it is oovy beyond repair. In fact, schizophrenics are generally of one mind — in the saddest cases, of none — and that one tends to be muddled and deluded. Indeed, paranoid schizophrenics are the most single-minded people on Earth. Maginot Line: A synonym for massive, expensive, obsolete and thus futile fortifications. Wrong, I say. The Maginot Line worked. It is true that Hitler conquered France, but he had to go around the Maginot Line, through Belgium, to do it. What the French needed was not less Maginot Line but more. Solomonic: Has out not only come to mean judicious and wise but refers to a certain kind of judiciousness and wisdom, the kind that solves an impossible dispute by splitting the difference and playing things right down the middle. For example, according to this usage, a Solomonic decision in the Baby M case would have given equal custody to the Whiteheads and the Sterns. But if the judge had truly wanted to follow Solomon, he would have given (as, in fact, he did give) the baby to just one set of parents. In his most famous case, that is what Solomon did. He only pretended to split the difference. It was a ruse to expose the counterfeit claimant and thus enable him to award both halves of the baby to the real mother. Some of these inverted meanings are charming. Others make for a nice irony. In any case, I am not trying to overturn perfectly serviceable and universally accepted usage. That would be as futile as Canute ordering the tides to turn back . . . Well, not quite. Canute, you see, got a bum rap. Far from being the vaio fool he is remembered as, he commanded the tides to turn back in order to refute his flatterers, who were ascribing to him divine powers. He ordered the tides to retreat, knowing that they would not obey. Now history has him down as a pretentious wit. As Ray Donovan, former secretary of labor, said after the jury acquitted him of fraud, "Where do I go to get my reputation back?" Why, to Krauthammer's Political Dictionary — if you are dead and maliciously reborn as an idiom, that is. Have I missed other historical wrongs? No polemics please. If you think Quisling was a Norwegian patriot, you can save yourself the stamp. Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



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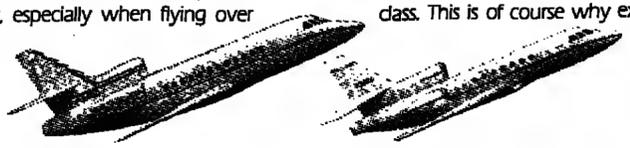
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remature

States to create new jobs... cannot and the recovery of... against the background of the... assets inspires awe (and some... most EC countries. Iron Curtain, where East Europe... citizens have reason to... about "imperial overreach" in... American exceptionalism. Gorb... a conversation a few months... dismissed my half-jest that... and Mikhail Gorbachev could... summit commiserating with... their problems. Gorbachev would... every problem you have, if... house," the Polish dissident... no question that America will... extended global presence and... in the 1990s. But the intention... to meander will make it... less drastic than many are... the right leadership, the United... that task judiciously and... to be at least premature in... time is no longer America's... The Washington Post.

The Big Worry

engineer, had all the qualities of... and attention to detail that would... him a good prime minister, but... quality associated with the U... has been so far removed from... details that he was swept away in... such as the Iran-contra affair... U.S. power has been put... as an emerging multipolarity... world politics, the caliber of... leadership is more important... can no longer command... of leadership qualities. From... and George Bush is an... of America's allies. Neither... although both seem to have the... qualities of Mr. Carter. The... is that it wants to be... weaker America, a... with the Soviet Union and... all point that way to a more... with a full-fledged role of... the Europeans, being aware of... in terms of security, also want... by a firm and reliable U.S. leader... which they will eventually criticize if... is too heavy or erratic guidance.

at the Trough

There is, however, a... the party's cloudy 1988... the Democrats too... skepticism for the... of their own... of interests in the... Representatives, where they... busy entrenching for... Indeed, the last time... came was in 1982, the... the Democratic... of Harry Truman... a major issue. But the... quickly reasserted the... 1954, and party control is... long-established as to... House Republicans led... Washington Democrats by... From a... it is no coincidence that... special... pointed to... House Speaker Jim... that the three... identified with the... investigation are... ordinary power corrupts... special... To... by congressional Democrats... restrain voter... of the... House. After all, the... of the House of... are... Democrats are... the... House of... Yet to... for a... to sweep away... for... Since 1982... have not let... White House... executive... frequent... administration... 1988... Thirty... asked a... "Had... This year... tion...

D 50 YEARS AGO

harbor... of Mexico... one... the... son... resolution... of... set... machines... stood... effective... 1938: Mussolini... ROME... what... mer... of... today... this year... had... in an... the... g... have... have...

ARTS / LEISURE

Rapture and Death by Martha Clarke

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — In "Miracolo d'Amore," her Italianate reverie about romance and its discontents, Martha Clarke pushes beyond the musical theater experiments of her previous "Garden of Earthly Delights" and "Vienna: Lusthaus."

Call "Miracolo" a dance-theater piece if you wish, but, unlike the other works directed by this one-time Pilobolus dancer, it contains no dancing. Text has also vanished now, to be replaced by an all-purpose Italian double-talk, Peter Brookish bird noises and translated song lyrics from Petrarch.

A show that sounds like opera and looks like a Fellini tour through the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "Miracolo d'Amore" may passingly remind visitors of Robert Wilson or Pina Bausch or Stephen Sondheim, but Martha Clarke is shaping a dreamy theatrical form that is unmistakably her own.

Whether that fascinating form alone is a substitute for stimulating content is another matter. Though "Miracolo d'Amore" is supposed to spark provocative thoughts about love and violence between men and women, one finds oneself dwelling on the impressive marshaling of stage images, the pretty voices and, in a field day for professional and amateur critics, the many erudite references to art, literature and music that have been packed into the work's 55 minutes.

A product of no fewer than three cultural festivals — the New York Shakespeare Festival, the Spoleto Festival U.S.A. and the First New York International Festival of the Arts — "Miracolo d'Amore" flirts with becoming the highbrow "Phantom of the Opera."

It is a beautifully achieved, spare-oo-exposed spectacle in which a director's boundless visual imagination and a melodic patchwork of a score dress up some punishingly anti-erotic clichés about sex and death.

Clarke and her brilliant designers Robert Israel (sets and costumes) and Paul Gallo (lighting) have ventured into the Rococo. Specifically, they have turned to the same Tiepolo drawings of comedia dell'arte clowns that inspired David Hockney in some of



Martha Clarke without the dancing: A scene from her most recent production, "Miracolo d'Amore."

his designs for the Metropolitan Opera's "Parade."

Clarke dresses her male performers in the lunched backs and white phallic hats of Pulcinella, the comedia character whose nastiness sometimes extends to wife beating. In loosely connected vignettes, the Pulcinellas somnambulant pursue a bevy of mysterious women on a Venetian-red piazza and, sure enough, take to beating them.

The women, who first appear in

a circular formation reminiscent of a Matisse dance, are sometimes costumed as human-flower hybrids, after the 19th-century drawings of the French caricaturist Grandville. Deftowered, they parade in the nude with the spaced-out expressions of Paul Delvaux's Surrealist mannequins.

But enough already with art history! Strip the cultural pedigrees from the pictures, and they prove to have only scenic, not intellectual, depth. Does the sight of men engaged in gang rape or wielding rifles gain thematic force because the men wear costumes by Tiepolo? One might argue that it actually sanitizes masculine violence by enclosing it in lush pictorial armor.

Some of the images — especially those featuring a skeleton that has its sadistic way with a Rapunzel-like virgin — are literal-mindedly banal. A few linger. Particularly arresting is a seaside sequence that

shows off the ability of Clarke, her designers and her performers to create metamorphoses (whether Kafkaesque or Grandvillian). At no point, however, does "Miracolo" cohere and expand to take on a spontaneous, nightmarish life of its own, as "Vienna: Lusthaus" did when it swept us into the true horror of a civilization bent on private and mass destruction. If anything, "Miracolo" seems to contract and evaporate as it goes along, as though Clarke were giving us a predigested formula gleaned from her past successes. As in both "Vienna" and "Earthly Delights," her Hieronymus Bosch re-creation, the imagery of "Miracolo" spirals from intimations of Eden to hell, but this time the audience doesn't fly between those points. We're pushed there mechanically by a director who seems to be willing her hallucinations into existence. Clarke may be better off when her fantasies cluster around a highly specific meditative starting point, whether fine-de-sable Vienna or Bosch's tripech, than when she attempts to embrace an amorphous subject like love. Her views about men, women, sex and violence have not changed from "Vienna" to "Miracolo" — nor, necessarily, should they — but her dramatization of them has lost its visceral vitality. Without a powerful central vision to drive it, "Miracolo" cracks into a mosaic of highly self-conscious little tableaux, each thought out to a fault. If at all that thinking offers few insights into male-female entanglements, it does pay off in meticulous and impressive showmanship. From the haunting voices of the coloratura Elisabeth Van Ingen and the countertenor John Kelly to the non-verbal acting and contortionist movement of Rob Bessner, Paola Styron and Felix Blaska, the performance level is high. Israel's claustrophobic set, with its odd angles, windows and doorways, is a microcosm of the labyrinthine mysteries of Venice; Gallo's lighting simulates a tan Tiepolo wash better than the finest art-press. Richard Pessles's score, with its phantoms of Monteverdi madrigals and 19th-century opera is as sumptuous as any he has supplied to a Clarke or Brook production.

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'Secret' for Years, Stradivarius Sells For \$1.2 Million

NEW YORK — For almost 50 years, Julian Altman kept his secret. But as he was dying of cancer, he told his wife that the violin he played at restaurants and society functions was a Stradivarius. It had been stolen in 1936 from Carnegie Hall and he had bought it for \$100.

After he died in 1985, his widow, Marcelle M. Hall, called Lloyd's of London. As the violin's insurer, Lloyd's had paid a \$30,000 claim and was its owner. It reclaimed the violin in May 1987 and put it on the market.

Earlier this year, the Stradivarius was sold in for \$1.2 million to Norbert Brainin, a violinist with the London-based Amadeus Quartet. Charles Beare, the London dealer who arranged the sale, says the price fell short of the \$1.35 million paid for a Guarneri violin.

"It's the type of story that if you invented it, nobody would believe it," Beare says.



Simon Callow as Faust and Peter Lindford as Mephistopheles in the London production.

After 14 Weeks of 'Faust,' Simon Callow Gets His Due

By Francis X. Clines

LONDON — Having finally made a pact with his own grease-painted devil, Simon Callow has been reaping critical praise in the title role of a 7 1/2-hour production of Goethe's "Faust," a rarely performed work, that just completed a run here that succeeded beyond his most infernal dreams.

The 39-year-old actor, director and writer has often confessed bedeviling at the fact that his acting background, though rich and eclectic, is notably weak in the classics. He tells of having been left hoarse and fearful when he attempted "Tina Andronicus" in his younger days; he has openly yearned for the alchemy to transform this shortcoming.

Like Faust, Callow has been granted his wish in spades. He has carried the season's surprise hit on his shoulders, an enormous weave of rhymed couplets in which he opened the play with a virtual 40-minute soliloquy as Faust at age 70, moved in 90 minutes naked and wet as a newborn into rejuvenation at age 25, and then coursed forward to age 120 across four hours of epic joys and agonies.

Toward the latter part of this run, Callow was sensing his feat almost as a hallucination: "I begin to think, 'Have I ever been off this stage?'"

He found that in the four scenes requiring Faust to slump on stage and play at sleeping, he actually could nod off. "Just for a minute, very refreshing, down to alpha level or something."

The play involved a dreamlike hazardous set with a heavenly arc of high gymnastic steel where Faust and Mephistopheles must agilely repair to bargain and belabor on the characters below.

It has sudden eruptions of swimming pools and fireworks, endless clamberings of actors through Goethe's fretwork of beated lyrics and voracious metaphysics.

The play has been such a popular success in this era of blockbuster buff that the theater had to extend its eight-week run six more weeks to tap the tourist audiences. "All English actors know that the ultimate challenge is a classical text," said Callow. Rebuffed as a cocky youngster by the Royal Shakespeare Company, Callow has become much the proud antidote of the English theater.

He strutted his own bit of deity envy and incensed some of the West End establishment in his book, "Being an Actor," when he urged actors to rebel against the "directocracy" that would belittle their force in a play. Callow has also written a biography of Charles Laughton and is planning another book on Orson Welles's stage life.

He also will direct a Scottish Opera production of "Die Fledermaus," play the title role in a staging of "Volpone," direct a movie version of Penelope Fitzgerald's novel, "At Freddie's," and transfer "Shirley Valentine," a one-woman show he directed, to Broadway.

He also does handsomely in cinema, best known lately perhaps for his character turn in "Room With a View" as the clergyman who drops discretion to romp boyishly in a swimming hole.

"In a sense Goethe's 'Faust' is a classical text to end all classical texts," Callow said. "It's quite a difficult role, harder than Shakespeare because of all the rhymed couplets and because, of course, it lacks the immortal melodies of Shakespeare."

Goethe's "Faust" came two centuries after Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," fascinating some connoisseurs because it focused more on human tragedy as its core even as, unlike Marlowe, Goethe allowed Faust to escape the devil's clutches at the end. Callow saw his role as "an unbelievable series of hurdles, like a torture in a way," from the opening monologue's need to set a

tone of credible despair to the numerous subtle shifts of voice, posture and hope required to age convincingly. "You have to be ahead of the text," he said. "What characterizes great actors is their ability to enter into the thought processes of the character."

He was summoning up the dynamic reverence for language of Maggie Smith. "She just goes right into the center, she's a miracle, sustaining three or four complex thought patterns in the middle of a performance and you understand everything she's thinking. What was inspiring was she never left her text right to the last performance, going through it before each show, making sure she was thinking as she was talking. Most actors use words for emotional purposes, but she shows it's all to do with thinking what you are saying."

Even so, the mere mechanics of memorization was no small wonder in such a mammoth production as "Faust."

"Learning the lines is the first step, but then the next step is forgetting them so they then can emerge in response to a stimulus from the outside. What I'm paid for is the work I do on myself to try and keep spontaneous about the play."

"Red lorry, yellow lorry," he said, uttering the British actor's classic line for exercising concentration as much as diction. Scout he was Faust again, fulfilling role and pact with death and the wish that "Through all of time the achievement of my day upon earth will never pass away."

Well, not likely, said Callow. It was he, after all, who had done Faust: "Faust isn't doing me yet, unfortunately, and I don't know that he ever will," he said.

He sounded sadly Faustian in his frustration. "It's too late, it's always too late," he said and one could only cheer him with the wisdom of his deity: "Red lorry, yellow lorry."

1 TV Museum, 2 Monument Builders

By Michael Kimmelman

NEW YORK — When William N.S. Paley, the architect of CBS, decided to erect a monument commemorating the television industry he helped create, it was to another venerable figure, from the world of architecture, that he turned. Paley's old friend and fellow octogenarian, Philip Johnson, shaped the design for a new Museum of Broadcasting.

Paley, who is also a co-chairman of the board of the International Herald Tribune, bought the \$12 million for a site at 23 West 52d Street. And Johnson found Paley had more than a few ideas about the building's design.

Paley emphasized his desire that the building be "subtly dignified and beautiful." When the architect's first plan suggested an ornate facade, Paley balked. "Too gimmicky, too frilly" he decided, and the next several months were spent with the architect and client jockeying over a less complex design. Johnson acknowledges that "there used to be towers and arches, now it's extremely simple, it's just there."

The proposed 17-story tower will allow the cramped 12-year-old in-



Johnson (left) and Paley shaped the new broadcasting museum.



Paley (left) and Johnson shaped the new broadcasting museum.

situation, now in a narrow building Paley owns on East 53d Street, to expand into much larger quarters. There will be bigger theaters, four times as many consoles at which visitors can view the collection. For Johnson, the Museum of Broadcasting constitutes his first museum design in many years. Paley wanted the building, boxed into

a narrow site, to cut a grand profile along the street. At the same time, a slender facade had to accommodate separate entrances for the museum and for the office tower that will rise above it, providing rental income to the museum for several years and, eventually, space into which it can expand. Each year the major networks,

public television and the cable companies make available to the institution thousands of hours of programming and advertisements, from which the museum's staff selects a portion for its collection. The museum's president, Robert M. Batscha, said that the choices are based not only on a show's popularity but also on its archival or technical importance. Curators have discovered hundreds of programs that were believed lost, all of them adding to a collection of tapes that has become far too large for the small building that now houses the museum. With a new space comes expanded storage facilities for the archives and preservation laboratories to keep them in good shape.

According to Batscha and Paley, broadcasts from the earlier days of radio and television remain among the few major items missing from the collection. "We had such trouble just dealing with the present, there wasn't any time to think of the future," said Paley, speaking about his own experiences during the infancy of these media. "No one thought of saving anything. We had no sense of what we were accomplishing for history."

October 1988

3 MONDAY

4 TUESDAY

1992 Marketing and Media Across One Market Conference Amsterdam

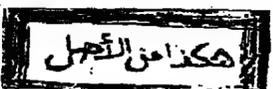
Mark Your Calendar Now!

The International Herald Tribune and Lea Burnett Limited are cosponsoring a major international conference in Amsterdam on October 4. The conference "1992: A Single Minded Vision - Marketing and Media Across One Market" is designed to brief senior management with marketing, advertising and media responsibilities on the implications for 1992 for their industry.

Dr. Wisse Dekker, Chairman of the European Round Table and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Philips Industries, will head a distinguished group of speakers at this timely conference.

For further information, please send your business card to: Conference Office, "1992: A Single Minded Vision", International Herald Tribune, 63, Lang Acre, Landan WC2E 9JH. Tel.: (44-1) 379 4302. Telex: 262009. Fax: (44-1) 240 2254

Herald Tribune



INTERNATIONAL financial We talk your DAY, JULY 5, 19

S. Foreign in Fin

NEW YORK — Investors in securities saw most of the quarter, but they still have a long way to go. The Pacific Basin... The individual markets... in developing countries... in shares of their... World Index of foreign... Morgan Stanley & Co. in... by 9.5 percent... in dollar terms, in the... six months of 1988, de... a decline of 1.4 percent... the second quarter... comparison, the blue... Dow Jones industrial av... of 30 stocks on the New... Stock Exchange in... 2,141.71 from... 198.06 in the second quarter... in the first half of 1988... The Standard & Poor... in the half... During the first quarter... to many foreign currency... such as those in Japan... said Mark H. Sladkus... companies either lost... margins reduced... The dollar's rebound in the... in the Japanese... K. Investors in the Japan... rose 12.9 percent... in the second quarter... On a regional basis, the S... 1.8 percent for the half... 18.7 percent for the half... quarter, Mr. Sladkus s...

THE RECOVERY in Pacific... year helped the world... stock market, which reb... in 1987, rose 29.5 percent... the second quarter... The markets in Singapore... among commodity prices, soa... 15 percent for the latest qu... 17.7 percent in the... Canadian markets led the N... for a gain demand for... Canada's World Index for... the gain shrank to 5.4 pe... half, the European stock m... heaviest did worst, mainly be... heavy industry. The index for... 6.8 percent in the late... West Germany's markets ha... the half and 8.9 perc... weaker exports. The Britis... quarter adversely affected exp... percent for the half and 4.5 pe... France's stock market cou... percent for the half and 16.6 pe... national elections and a scand...

Current

Table with columns for various financial indicators and values.

Foreign Dollar Values

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for different periods.

Key Money Rates July 4

Table showing key money rates for various banks and locations.

International financial services? We talk your language.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1988

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

U.S. Foreign Stock Index Gained in First Half of '88

NEW YORK — With a strengthening dollar, U.S. investors in securities denominated in foreign currencies saw most of their gains moderate in the second quarter, but they still enjoyed impressive appreciation for the first half of the year.

The World Index of foreign stock markets that are monitored by Morgan Stanley & Co. increased by 9.5 percent, expressed in dollar terms, in the first six months of 1988, despite a decline of 1.4 percent in the second quarter.

By comparison, the blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks on the New York Stock Exchange increased to 2,141.71 from 1,988.06 in the second quarter, an increase of 7.7 percent.

In the first half of 1988, the Dow Jones average rose 10.5 percent. The Standard & Poor's index of 500 shares rose 10.7 percent in the half.

During the first quarter, when the dollar was still weakening relative to many foreign currencies, the indexes of some overseas markets such as those in Japan and Scandinavia, rose to record levels, said Mark H. Sladkus, vice president at Morgan Stanley.

But as the dollar strengthened in the second quarter, many foreign companies either lost sales to our market or had their profit margins reduced.

The dollar's rebound in the second quarter especially affected U.S. investors in the Japanese stock market. Still, the World Index for Japan rose 12.9 percent for the first half, despite a drop of 7.3 percent in the second quarter.

On a regional basis, the Scandinavian markets showed a big gain, 18.7 percent for the half, with only a 2.2 percent gain for the second quarter, Mr. Sladkus said.

THE RECOVERY in world commodity prices thus far this year helped the Pacific Basin markets. The Australian stock market, which rebounded sharply from a poor showing in 1987, rose 29.5 percent in the first half and 17.3 percent in the second quarter.

The markets in Singapore and Malaysia also benefited from strong commodity prices, soaring 30.5 percent for the half and 17.5 percent for the latest quarter. Hong Kong's lively equities market rose 17.7 percent in the half and 6.7 percent in the quarter.

Canadian markets led the North American region, also largely because of strong demand for natural resources. Morgan Stanley's World Index for Canada rose 15.2 percent in the first half, but the gain shrank to 5.4 percent in the second quarter.

Despite the strength of most European currencies in the first half, the European stock markets did not fare well. Austria's markets did worst, mainly because of the poor performance of its heavy industry. The index for Austria fell 15.9 percent in the first half and 6.8 percent in the latest quarter.

West Germany's markets had small declines of 1.9 percent for the half and 3.1 percent for the second quarter. Italy's index fell 8 percent for the half and 8.9 percent for the quarter, also because of weaker exports. The British pound's sharp rise in the first quarter adversely affected exports, resulting in a decline of 1.6 percent for the half and 4.3 percent for the latest quarter.

France's stock market countered the trend and rose 11.8 percent for the half and 16.6 percent for the latest quarter, despite national elections and a scandal on the Bourse.

Dollar Moves Up On Yen

Close of 135.43 Is Highest of Year

LONDON — The dollar closed Monday at its highest level of the year against the yen in Europe, after a notable lack of intervention by the Bank of Japan, dealers said.

In London, the dollar rose to 135.43 yen from 134.15 on Friday, and it also moved up to 1.8288 Deutsche marks from 1.8200.

The Bank of Japan missed a golden opportunity to intervene in today's markets, which were very thin because of the July 4 U.S. holiday, said a senior dealer at a major British bank.

As a result of this lost opportunity, the dollar could push toward 137 yen this week, traders said.

The dollar jumped early Monday on news that the U.S. Navy shot down an Iranian passenger jet.

The upward trend against all the major currencies followed a sharp rise on Asian markets, where the business day ends before Europe's begins.

The dollar often rises during periods of international tension because it is regarded as a safe haven for investment.

Earlier some dealers had predicted the Bank of Japan would step up on the U.S. holiday to intervene against the dollar, given that any action it took would be greatly exaggerated in a thin market.

In absence from Monday's markets reinforced speculation that the Japanese Finance Ministry had struck a deal with the United States on a hands-off policy on the dollar.

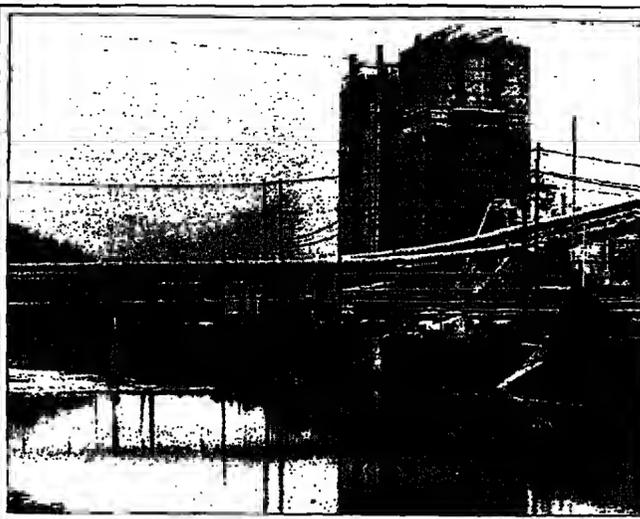
Nevertheless, the market was becoming jittery about how much further the dollar could rise against the yen.

If the dollar can hold on at 135.50 then we could be moving very quickly on to the 138 yen level, said one trader.

Other traders believed the dollar was nearing the top of its new yen range and would probably peak at around 136.

However, the May U.S. trade deficit...

See DOLLAR, Page 10



Champion International paper mill in Canton, North Carolina, which relies on the Pigeon River.

U.S. Industry Rethinks Water Use

Drought Underscores Need for Conservation Measures

NEW YORK — The paper mill that sits on the Pigeon River near Canton, North Carolina, never stops if it can help it. Every day, it turns out milk and orange-juice cartons and envelope paper.

The skies, however, must cooperate. Some 44 million gallons (167 million liters) of water course through the plant daily, washing wood and helping bleach the pulp.

As one sunny day has replaced another over the past three months, the Pigeon River has fallen. If the skies do not open in the next few weeks, the plant that never stops will have to shut down.

Champion International Corp., which owns the facility, has fretted about the factory's vulnerability to drought for years. Last August, when the river was dangerously low, the plant had to shut down for several days.

"This has been happening to us earlier and earlier in the summer," said Robert Turner, a spokesman. "Having this happen in June is really troubling. These days, you wouldn't put a paper plant on the Pigeon River. It's too risky."

With so much of the country withering in drought, the use of water has once again crept into consciousness.

Farmers have been shaken the most, since 85 percent of all the water used in the parched West states goes for irrigation.

Industry, however, which worries about water only when it is not there or becomes costly, also has been rethinking water management. Despite all the baths that people take and all the dirty dishes that must be washed, the great preponderance of U.S. water is used by farms and power plants.

Farms, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, accounted for nearly 42 percent of the nation's water usage in 1985. Electric generating plants took about 39 percent, industry and commercial establishments 12 percent and residents 7 percent.

Companies have improved their management of water in recent years. Use by industry and commercial establishments, according to Geological Survey estimates, dropped 33 percent from 1980 to 1985.

"There's been substantial achievement so far," said Brent Blackwelder, vice president of the Environmental Policy Institute, a private research group, "but by no means are we near the efficiencies we could be."

As it happens, most manufacturers have curbed their use of water for reasons having little to do with availability and a lot to do with money. As a result of the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act, companies have been compelled to treat, or pay others to treat, their wastes. Heavy users such as...

U.K. Banks Lift Interest Rates By Half Point

LONDON — Britain raised interest rates on Monday for the fifth time since early June in a renewed effort to halt a consumer-spending spree that the government fears will rekindle inflation.

The Bank of England, the central bank, raised its money-market lending rate half a percentage point to 10 percent. This is the rate at which it lends money to commercial banks.

Within minutes, Barclays Bank PLC and Midland Bank PLC, the second and third largest banks in Britain, led the commercial banks in raising base lending rates to 10 percent.

Economists had expected the increase since last week, when the Bank of England raised its rate to 9.5 percent after Britain reported a record £1.21 billion (\$2 billion) current-account balance of payments deficit in May. That deficit, which measures trade and international payments for such services as banking, shipping and tourism, is a key signal of inflationary pressure, economists said.

The British government has worried that a big deficit means Britons are spending too much on imports and that that buying spree will send inflation soaring.

West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, raised its key discount rate to 3 percent from 2.5 percent last week.

With Monday's increase, the Bank of England has boosted interest rates 2.5 percentage points from the 10 year lows reached in May, when the government wanted to cool a rally in the pound, which it feared would price British goods out of foreign markets.

The pound fell to \$1.6830 from \$1.7005 after the Monday rate increase. The Financial Times index of 100 blue chip British stocks dropped 10.2 points to 1,848.0.

Britain had said earlier that credit advanced by finance houses, stores and through credit cards jumped to £4.08 billion in May, up 9.4 percent from the April total.

Following the bank's interest rate increase, the Halifax, Britain's largest savings and loan society, said its home loan rates were almost certain to rise. They are now at 9.5 percent and were likely to go up on Aug. 1 to between 10.75 percent and 11.25 percent, a spokesman said.

At 10 percent, the British base rate is now back up to the level it had reached just before the global stock market collapse in October.

The Bank of England's decision was facilitated by a decline in the pound to levels well below the peaks reached in March and April.

In March, April and May, interest rates were lowered by 1.5 points in three installments to counter the upward pressure on the pound on foreign exchange markets, reaching 7.5 percent on May 17, their lowest in a decade.

In March, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, forecast a current-account deficit of £4 billion for the whole year, but the figure for the first five months alone is £4.7 billion, and some analysts have predicted a shortfall of up to £12 billion for the year.

Inflation, which fell to 3.3 percent on an annual basis in February, has risen to 4.2 percent. Wages also are rising at what officials consider an excessive rate.

Last week, Mr. Lawson said he did not regret the tax reductions offered in the last budget and that the country's trade deficit could easily be financed by the budget surplus.

While he has been generally praised by observers so far for his management, there has been recent criticism in financial circles, which are beginning to wonder about the scope and timeliness of the tax cuts. Some analysts were quoted in the Sunday press as saying it would take interest rates of 11 percent or even 12 percent to stem British inflationary pressures.

Faust, His Due

...of credible despair to the numerous subtle shifts of voice, posture and hope required to age convincingly.

"You have to be ahead of the text," he said. "What characterizes great actors is their ability to enter into the thought process of the character."

He was summing up the dynamic reverence for language of Maggie Smith.

"She just goes right into the center, she's a miracle, sustaining three or four complex thought patterns in the middle of a performance and you understand everything she's thinking. What was inspiring was she never left her seat right to the last performance, going through it before each show, making sure she was thinking as she was talking. Most actors use words for emotional purposes, but she shows it all to do with thinking what you are saying."

Even so, the mere mechanics of memorization was no small wonder in such a momentous production as "Faust."

"Learning the lines is the first step, but then the next step is forgetting them so that you can forget them to be reminded from the inside. What I find for is the work I do myself to try and keep spectators about the play."

"Red" was, he said, the British actor's classic line for extending production time as much as three weeks.

So, when the Faust again, his fading face and waning voice, and the time of the play, was upon him, he never gave up.

When the play was over, he said, "I was so tired I had to be carried out."

He said he would only perform in the future if it was for a cause that he believed in.

He said he would only perform in the future if it was for a cause that he believed in.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Table with columns for City, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for London, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Australian dollar, Swiss franc, Hong Kong dollar, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Forward Rates for various currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Interest Rates for various currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Key Money Rates for various currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Asian Dollar Deposits for various currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for U.S. Money Market Funds for various funds.

Behind the Glow, Britain's Economy Appears Unbalanced

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Despite outward signs of robust health, including falling unemployment, strong consumer spending and growing industrial output, the British economy has become badly unbalanced, according to economists and other observers.

They said the country is choking on a flood of imports, its consumer boom is being financed by excessive levels of credit and the export-competitiveness of British industry is threatened by a shortage of skills.

Concern about economic prospects extends to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who described as "deeply disappointing" the announcement of a current-account deficit of £1.2 billion (\$2 billion) in May, a record monthly shortfall in the broadest measure of trade performance.

The deficit, which amounted to £4.7 billion in the first five months of this year, now appears headed for a full-year shortfall of £10 billion to £12 billion. That is up to three times the £4 billion figure predicted by Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, in his March budget address.

A deficit of that size, compared with the 1987 shortfall of £1.6 billion, indicates that the country is now consuming considerably more than it can produce. In the March-May period, imports rose 11 percent from a year earlier while exports grew only 4.5 percent.

On Monday, the Bank of England prompted a half-point increase in British banks' base lending rates, to 10 percent, the fifth such increase in as many weeks, aimed at curbing inflationary pressures and providing support for the pound.

In May, retail-price inflation stood at 4.2 percent, up from 3.9 percent in April. It could approach 5 percent by the autumn, economists said.

Mr. Lawson, who has engineered the recent interest rate increases, attempted to put a brave face on the trade figures, saying that they do not threaten economic recovery.

"There is no reason whatsoever why the trade deficit should bring this success story to an end. Indeed, it is not unusual for a country to have a trade deficit at a time of rapid growth," he said.

West Germany Has Expanding Trade Surplus

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's trade surplus widened in April but output of industrial goods was virtually unchanged in May, according to government statistics released Monday.

The Federal Statistics Office said the merchandise-trade surplus rose to 9.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.2 billion) in April from 8.6 billion in March.

West Germany's current-account surplus, which measures trade in goods and services, jumped 22.9 percent in April 1988 from April 1987 to 8.6 billion DM. This is a sharp turnaround from March, when the current-account surplus fell more than 45 percent to 4.7 billion DM.

Industrial production in May fell 0.1 percent from the April level, the Economics Ministry said.

West Germany has run big trade surpluses despite a decline in the dollar last year, which made its exports more expensive. But the surplus reported Monday was higher than expected, and analysts said it may have been distorted by European Community customs changes.

Thornton International Opportunities Fund advertisement. Includes notice of meeting, agenda, and contact information.

Attention U.S. Sports Fans! advertisement. Promotes Monday's Herald Tribune sports coverage.

The Royal Oak advertisement. Features a watch and the slogan 'Today, one watch reigns supreme.' Includes AP Audemars Piguet logo.

DOLLAR: U.S. Currency Moves Up on Yen in Europe

(Continued from first page)

ures, due out on July 15, could be a crucial guide to dollar direction, with dealers saying the trade deficit would have to narrow on a seasonally adjusted basis to under \$10 billion to show that the dollar's recent strength was not just a speculative bubble.

Dealers were generally less bullish about the dollar's rise against the mark, given the revival of the West German currency.

"Both the dollar and mark are now very strong, which is a complete reversal of the year's trend," said one trader at a major U.S. bank.

"As a result," he added, "I don't see the dollar climbing much above 1.83 marks."

Dealers tended to dismiss market reports of Bundesbank inter-

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Prev. Close. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, French franc.

vention against the dollar as having little long-term effect.

"Today's Bundesbank intervention was impressive," said one trader. "Their timing was impeccable, but the trouble with them is that they don't want to spend too much money."

The U.S. currency also rose against the Swiss franc, closing at 1.5290 after 1.5115 Friday, and it rose to 6.1576 French francs from 6.1395.

The British pound remained

weak, despite a half-point rise in bank base rates to 10 percent, a move already widely discounted by the currency markets.

It finished against the dollar at \$1.6830 after a previous finish of \$1.7005. It fell to 3.0777 DM from 3.0967 on Friday.

The pound was also down on its trade-weighted index, closing at 74.6 after a start of 74.7 and a previous close of 75.0.

Some traders were predicting a comeback for the British pound Tuesday.

"It's got to come back, otherwise we would be seeing its collapse," said one dealer.

Dealers in London cautioned that Monday was a "false market," because American banks and businesses were closed.

"The Bundesbank was selling dollars, but with markets in the U.S. closed for a holiday, there weren't any real trends, and sheer momentum carried the dollar up," said one trader in Frankfurt.

Observers Say Bank of Japan Is Letting Interest Rates Creep Higher

Observers

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan is quietly initiating a gentle upward trend in interest rates in a clear shift away from its earlier neutral monetary stance, according to managers at banks and securities houses.

The reason for the change is the sharp rise of the dollar against the yen, which is increasing the potential for inflation, they pointed out.

But the central bank activity has been so subtle that they call it "misguidance" in contrast to the bank's decisive upward prodding of short-term rates in late 1985.

On Saturday, the Bank of Japan allowed two-and three-month commercial bill discount rates to rise by 0.0625 of a percentage point each.

However, the managers said that there is little chance that the central bank will take strong action to guide interest rates higher unless the dollar rises above 140 yen, pointing out that the decline in the price of oil has offset the dollar's inflationary pressure.

Some money traders said the Saturday rises in bill discount rates were aimed at moderating the rise of the dollar against the yen.

"There may be a rise in the discount rate from 2.5 percent between the end of the year and next March, but only if the United States raises its discount rate," said Teruo Shinato, manager and money market economist at Fuji Bank Ltd.

"The Bank of Japan may not move the discount rate in the next few months, given the stability in prices of goods and ahead of the U.S. presidential election," said Tesuya Dezuika, general manager of New Japan Securities Co.'s bond section.

However, if the rise of the dollar against the yen reaches the point where it starts to push up domestic prices, the Bank of Japan may raise the discount rate in line with the market, most of the managers agreed.

Short-term money market rates, which normally decline in April and May due to big seasonal money market surpluses, were steady in those months, indicating preparations for a nudging-up of interest rates, Mr. Shinato said.

Some money traders said the Saturday rises in bill discount rates were aimed at moderating the rise of the dollar against the yen.

"I don't think the rises in bill rates were aimed solely at moderating the dollar's price," said Kishiro Fujita, manager of the short-term section of Daiwa Securities Co.'s bond department.

"Some political considerations must have been involved," Finance Ministry officials and politicians do not appear worried about the depreciation of the yen as long as the currency is not the focus of speculation.

"The near-term upward trend in short-term interest rates may peak out in mid-July, when financial institutions are expected to complete most of their necessary financing for end-of-September," said Mr. Dezuika of New Japan Securities.

Strong demand for funds is expected before Sept. 30, the date on which most Japanese corporations close their interim

or annual business books. Financial institutions will be in a hurry to collect these funds because the market becomes thin in late July as the summer holiday season starts, Mr. Dezuika said.

The key two-month commercial bill discount rate is expected to rise in mid-July as it starts to cover the funds shortage at end-September, traders said.

The key open money market rate — on three-month certificates of deposit in the primary market — is expected to rise to 4.6 percent or higher in mid-July from the current 4.55 percent, traders said.

Foreign bankers on Monday repeated earlier requests to the Bank of Japan for permission to sell three-month bills at above market rates, traders said.

The Bank of Japan denied the request because yen bond prices fell sharply after it let bill rates rise Saturday, but it is eventually likely to agree, traders said.

Another indication of an improvement in the economy came in a slowdown in vendor deliveries, which signaled the demand for materials is outstripping the ability of manufacturers to fill orders.

In June, 32 percent of the managers said deliveries were slower, up sharply from May's 19 percent. In May, said deliveries were faster, and 63 percent, down from 76 percent in May, said materials were arriving at the same pace.

In another area, 18 percent of the respondents reported an increase in inventories, while 60 percent said inventories were the same and 22 percent said they were lower.

A drop in inventories often indicates healthy sales. However, many businesses caught with heavy backlogs of goods in the past, have been working to keep their inventories in line.

Respondents reported that the prices they paid for materials continued to rise. In June, 66 percent of the purchasing managers said they paid higher prices, which was up from 64 percent in May. Thirty-two percent said prices were the same, down from 35 percent, and 2 percent said they were lower, compared with 1 percent in May.

Koreans Report Auto Export Dip

SEoul — South Korea's three major automakers exported 247,661 cars in the first six months of 1988, down from 257,871 in the first half of 1987, officials of the three companies announced Monday.

Hyundai Corp. exported 179,297 cars exported in the first half of 1988 against 210,170 in the same period last year, Daewoo Corp., 29,416 against 29,659, and Kia Motor Corp., 38,948 against 18,028.

The decline was attributed to strikes that halted production at Hyundai Motor Co. and at Daewoo Motor Co. for several weeks earlier this year. In all of 1987, the three exported a total of 542,869 cars.

Purchasing Managers Say U.S. Economy Grew in June

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy expanded at a healthy pace in June as production and new orders by manufacturers surged, according to a survey of purchasing executives released Monday.

The National Association of Purchasing Management, which conducts a monthly survey of economic trends at more than 250 industrial companies, said its index of economic growth soared to 59.3 percent in June from 55.1 percent in May.

A reading above 50 percent indicates that the economy is expanding, while levels below that point generally show contraction.

The June increase was fueled by an improvement in new orders and production, the association said.

Thirty-four percent of the purchasing managers questioned in the survey said their companies had more new orders in June, compared with 30 percent in May, while 54 percent — unchanged from the May results — said new orders were the same.

Twelve percent, down from 16 percent the previous month, said the number of new orders fell.

A sharply higher number of purchasing managers reported an improvement in production, with 35 percent saying output was up, 33 percent saying it was the same and 12 percent saying it was down. In May, 27 percent said production had improved, 62 percent said it

was the same and 11 percent said it declined.

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Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Ask, Prev. Close. Includes entries for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Ask, Prev. Close. Includes entries for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Bid, Ask, Prev. Close. Includes entries for Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Nickel.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 4th July 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, bid, ask, and previous close. Includes categories like ALMA GROUP, FUND MANAGERS, and various regional funds.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, bid, ask, and previous close. Includes sections for Dollars and Pounds Sterling.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Mark denominated funds with columns for fund name, bid, ask, and previous close.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen denominated funds with columns for fund name, bid, ask, and previous close.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Classified featuring sections for Escorts & Guides, International Escort Service, London Kensington, London Belgravia, Mayfair Club, and Caprice NY.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Business Round', 'Trelleborg', 'Swiss Group', 'Acquires 20% of Le Point', and 'Increased Divid'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Trelleborg Acquires 10% of SKF

STOCKHOLM — Trelleborg, a Swedish industrial group, has acquired 10 percent of the shares in SKF, the world's leading maker of ball bearings...

competition, which was exacerbating overcapacity in the European market for ball bearings. Trelleborg, whose main activities are in mining, rubber, tires and fastener...

SEB Will Buy Rowenta for \$170 Million

PARIS — The French appliances group SEB SA will buy Rowenta-Werke GmbH from Chicago Pacific Corp. of the United States for \$170 million...

Beazer to Sell Chemicals Unit of Koppers for \$600 Million

LONDON — Beazer PLC said Monday that it would sell the chemicals business of Koppers Co., its recently acquired U.S. subsidiary, for \$600 million to an investor group led by managers of the unit.

employment issue as part of the deal, said J. Roger Beidler, a vice president of Koppers. The management group reportedly will obtain financing from Sterling Group, a Houston-based investment banking firm run by Gordon A. Cain...

Canada to Buy 60 Agusta-Westland Helicopters

ROME — Canada will buy 60 civilian-version EH-101 helicopters made by a joint venture of Italy's Agusta SpA and Westland Group PLC of Britain, Agusta announced Monday.

Britain's last helicopter maker. Canada has already ordered 45 military versions of the EH-101. Agusta said Monday that EH-101 orders and options total 222 after the Canadian order. Italy and Britain have ordered more than 100 of the aircraft.

Swiss Group Acquires 20% of Le Point

PARIS — The Swiss media group Ringier has acquired a 20 percent stake in the French newspaper Le Point, the publication said Monday.

WATER: U.S. Industry Is Rethinking Conservation as Drought Underscores the Necessity. (Continued from first finance page) steel and chemical factories have increasingly installed recirculating equipment.

Companies in California's Silicon Valley have been scrambling to conserve because the water system relies on the runoff of melted snow. As a result of two consecutive dry winters, the system is exceedingly low.

Electric utilities, heavily reliant on water to cool their generating plants, have benefited from improved technologies. In states that are susceptible to drought, utilities also tend to make further arrangements.

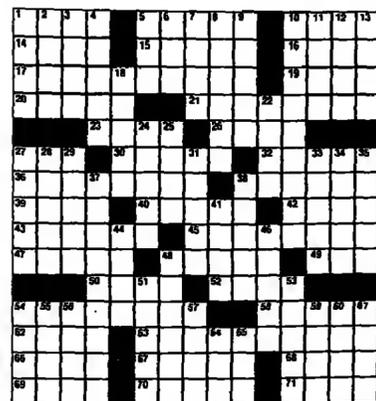
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Advertisement for VIAG Group, featuring the VIAG logo and text: '1987: Profits up 16% Dividend Increased 1988: Positive Trend Continues'.

Advertisement for VIAG Group, featuring a grid background and text: '1987: Profits up 16% Dividend Increased 1988: Positive Trend Continues'.

Advertisement for VIAG Group, featuring a table of key figures and text: 'VIAG-Group - Key Figures'.



ACROSS

1 Petulant person
5 Sonoran sandwiches
10 Endure
15 Utah ski haven
18 Worship
19 Counterion
21 Tournament of sorts
19 Brio
20 Slow-witted
21 Scrapheap
23 9144 meter
26 Straggles
27 European
30 Suffered
32 Sudden breezes
36 Cocktail component, at times
38 Declare
39 Woody's Amic
40 Coffeeable
42 Piece for Price
43 Occurs
45 "Naked Came"
47 Charger
48 Joe Friday's
49 Winter time in N.Y.C.
50 Indonesian
52 Security device

DOWN

1 City division
2 Medicinal
3 Take back
4 Ophelia's flower "for thoughts"
5 Pavement patch
6 Foolaway
7 Cooperstown charter member
8 An April loser
9 Medicinal
10 Revolving tray
11 Temple of
12 Pentacle
13 Passed the word
18 Passing the hat
20 Benedict
24 Chimney neighbors
25 Extinct bird
27 Aspirin targets
28 Viewpoint
29 Beat
31 Mexican's hot sauce
33 Suit material
34 Essays
35 Outset
37 Informal attire
38 Major body vessel
41 Scratcher's target
44 Dutch cheese
46 Hafez al-Syrian
48 Actress
49 Fawcett
51 Inhalant
53 Farm implements
54 Only President to sit on the Supreme Court
55 N.Y. county
56 Camera-bag item
57 Carnivorous bird
59 Concerning
60 Nibble
61 Dagwood's delight
64 Strawberry or Darling
65 Deco

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



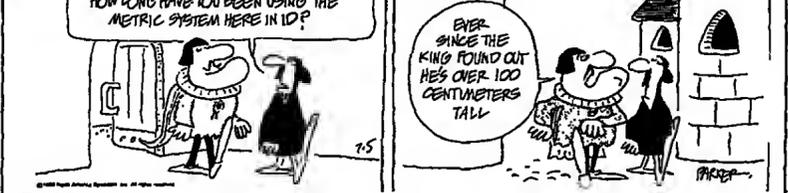
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	19	14	Bangkok	34	24
Athens	26	18	Hong Kong	30	22
Berlin	22	14	Manila	32	22
Bombay	32	24	New Delhi	32	22
Buenos Aires	28	18	Seoul	31	21
Calcutta	32	24	Singapore	31	21
Cairo	28	18	Taipei	30	20
London	17	12	Tokyo	29	19
Los Angeles	24	16			
Madrid	24	16			
Mexico City	24	16			
Paris	20	14			
Rio de Janeiro	27	17			
Sao Paulo	27	17			
Stockholm	17	12			
Washington	24	16			
Zurich	20	14			

MIDDLE EAST

City	High	Low
Amman	31	18
Beirut	31	18
Cairo	28	18
Damascus	32	19
Jerusalem	32	19
Tel Aviv	31	18

OCEANIA

City	High	Low
Auckland	18	14
Sydney	24	16
Melbourne	24	16
Perth	24	16
Brisbane	24	16

TUESDAY'S FORECAST - CHAMPAIGN: Partly cloudy, 70-80. **FRANKFURT:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **LONDON:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **MADRID:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **ROME:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **TOKYO:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **HONG KONG:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **SINGAPORE:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **MANILA:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **NEW DELHI:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **SEoul:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Taipei:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Bangkok:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Beijing:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Moscow:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Stockholm:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Oslo:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **London:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Paris:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Rome:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Madrid:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Athens:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Berlin:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Munich:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Zurich:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Geneva:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Basel:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Brussels:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Amsterdam:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Frankfurt:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Cologne:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Düsseldorf:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Dortmund:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Essen:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Duisburg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Münster:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Bielefeld:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Wuppertal:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Bochum:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Ulm:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Stuttgart:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Heidelberg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Karlsruhe:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Freiburg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Regensburg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Salzburg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Leoben:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Graz:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Linz:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Vienna:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Budapest:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Prague:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Warsaw:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Bratislava:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Belgrade:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Zagreb:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Ljubljana:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Belarus:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Minsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Yerevan:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Baku:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Tbilisi:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sochi:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Novosibirsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Yekaterinburg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Omsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Novokuznetsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Kemerovo:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Cherepovets:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Izhevsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sverdlovsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Perm:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Chelyabinsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Samara:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Volgograd:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Rostov:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Taganrog:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Donetsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Luhansk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Dnipropetrovsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Zaporizhzhia:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Kharkiv:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sumy:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Chernihiv:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Vinnytsia:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Cherkassy:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Mykolaiv:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Khmelnytskyi:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Volyn:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Rivne:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Lutsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Terнопіль:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Uzhhorod:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Ivano-Frankivsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Chernivtsy:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Simferopol:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sevastopol:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Yalta:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sochi:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Novosibirsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Yekaterinburg:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Omsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Novokuznetsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Kemerovo:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Cherepovets:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Izhevsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sverdlovsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Perm:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Chelyabinsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Samara:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Volgograd:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Rostov:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Taganrog:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Donetsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Luhansk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Dnipropetrovsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Zaporizhzhia:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Kharkiv:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sumy:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Chernihiv:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Vinnytsia:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Cherkassy:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Mykolaiv:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Khmelnytskyi:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Volyn:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Rivne:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Lutsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Terнопіль:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Uzhhorod:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Ivano-Frankivsk:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Chernivtsy:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Simferopol:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Sevastopol:** Partly cloudy, 70-80. **Yalta:** Partly cloudy, 70-80.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, July 4

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,210	+10
Bombay	1,250	+15
London	2,850	+12
Paris	1,850	+8
Tokyo	1,950	+10
Hong Kong	1,150	+12
Singapore	1,050	+10
Manila	1,100	+12
New Delhi	1,200	+15
Seoul	1,300	+18
Taipei	1,400	+20
Bangkok	1,500	+22
Beijing	1,600	+25
Moscow	1,700	+28
Stockholm	1,800	+30
Oslo	1,900	+32
London	2,000	+35
Paris	2,100	+38
Tokyo	2,200	+40
Hong Kong	2,300	+42
Singapore	2,400	+45
Manila	2,500	+48
New Delhi	2,600	+50
Seoul	2,700	+52
Taipei	2,800	+55
Bangkok	2,900	+58
Beijing	3,000	+60
Moscow	3,100	+62
Stockholm	3,200	+65
Oslo	3,300	+68
London	3,400	+70
Paris	3,500	+72
Tokyo	3,600	+75
Hong Kong	3,700	+78
Singapore	3,800	+80
Manila	3,900	+82
New Delhi	4,000	+85
Seoul	4,100	+88
Taipei	4,200	+90
Bangkok	4,300	+92
Beijing	4,400	+95
Moscow	4,500	+98
Stockholm	4,600	+100
Oslo	4,700	+102
London	4,800	+105
Paris	4,900	+108
Tokyo	5,000	+110
Hong Kong	5,100	+112
Singapore	5,200	+115
Manila	5,300	+118
New Delhi	5,400	+120
Seoul	5,500	+122
Taipei	5,600	+125
Bangkok	5,700	+128
Beijing	5,800	+130
Moscow	5,900	+132
Stockholm	6,000	+135
Oslo	6,100	+138
London	6,200	+140
Paris	6,300	+142
Tokyo	6,400	+145
Hong Kong	6,500	+148
Singapore	6,600	+150
Manila	6,700	+152
New Delhi	6,800	+155
Seoul	6,900	+158
Taipei	7,000	+160
Bangkok	7,100	+162
Beijing	7,200	+165
Moscow	7,300	+168
Stockholm	7,400	+170
Oslo	7,500	+172
London	7,600	+175
Paris	7,700	+178
Tokyo	7,800	+180
Hong Kong	7,900	+182
Singapore	8,000	+185
Manila	8,100	+188
New Delhi	8,200	+190
Seoul	8,300	+192
Taipei	8,400	+195
Bangkok	8,500	+198
Beijing	8,600	+200
Moscow	8,700	+202
Stockholm	8,800	+205
Oslo	8,900	+208
London	9,000	+210
Paris	9,100	+212
Tokyo	9,200	+215
Hong Kong	9,300	+218
Singapore	9,400	+220
Manila	9,500	+222
New Delhi	9,600	+225
Seoul	9,700	+228
Taipei	9,800	+230
Bangkok	9,900	+232
Beijing	10,000	+235
Moscow	10,100	+238
Stockholm	10,200	+240
Oslo	10,300	+242
London	10,400	+245
Paris	10,500	+248
Tokyo	10,600	+250
Hong Kong	10,700	+252
Singapore	10,800	+255
Manila	10,900	+258
New Delhi	11,000	+260
Seoul	11,100	+262
Taipei	11,200	+265
Bangkok	11,300	+268
Beijing	11,400	+270
Moscow	11,500	+272
Stockholm	11,600	+275
Oslo	11,700	+278
London	11,800	+280
Paris	11,900	+282
Tokyo	12,000	+285
Hong Kong	12,100	+288
Singapore	12,200	+290
Manila	12,300	+292
New Delhi	12,400	+295
Seoul	12,500	+298
Taipei	12,600	+300
Bangkok	12,700	+302
Beijing	12,800	+305
Moscow	12,900	+308
Stockholm	13,000	+310
Oslo	13,100	+312
London	13,200	+315
Paris	13,300	+318
Tokyo	13,400	+320
Hong Kong	13,500	+322
Singapore	13,600	+325
Manila	13,700	+328
New Delhi	13,800	+330
Seoul	13,900	+332
Taipei	14,000	+335
Bangkok	14,100	+338
Beijing	14,200	+340
Moscow	14,300	+342
Stockholm	14,400	+345
Oslo	14,500	+348
London	14,600	+350
Paris	14,700	+352
Tokyo	14,800	+355
Hong Kong	14,900	+358
Singapore	15,000	+360
Manila	15,100	+362
New Delhi	15,200	+365
Seoul	15,300	+368
Taipei	15,400	+370
Bangkok	15,500	+372
Beijing	15,600	+375
Moscow	15,700	+378
Stockholm	15,800	+380
Oslo	15,900	+382
London	16,000	+385
Paris	16,100	+388
Tokyo	16,200	+390
Hong Kong	16,300	+392
Singapore	16,400	+395
Manila	16,500	+398
New Delhi	16,600	+400
Seoul	16,700	+402
Taipei	16,800	+405
Bangkok	16,900	+408
Beijing	17,000	+410
Moscow	17,100	+412
Stockholm	17,200	+415
Oslo	17,300	+418
London	17,400	+420
Paris	17,500	+422
Tokyo	17,600	+425
Hong Kong	17,700	+428
Singapore	17,800	+430
Manila	17,900	+432
New Delhi	18,000	+435
Seoul	18,100	+438
Taipei	18,200	+440
Bangkok	18,300	+442
Beijing	18,400	+445
Moscow	18,500	+448
Stockholm	18,600	+45

SPORTS

Edberg Subdues Becker 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 in Wimbledon Final

By John Feinstein

WIMBLEDON, England — There has never been any doubt about Stefan Edberg's tennis talent. What has been questioned is his desire, his used to win when it really mattered, his toughness. On Monday, once and for all, he answered those questions emphatically.

Playing in the match of his life, he played the match of his life, beating Boris Becker 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 to become the Wimbledon champion. When it was over — after Becker had blasted an easy backhand into the net with Edberg standing helplessly in front of him — Edberg fell over in shock, landing flat on his back. He was stunned that Becker had missed, but even more stunned that he had won by playing with an air of authority and confidence he had so often lacked.

"I don't think I've ever played that well in my life," said the 22-year-old Swede. "I really can't believe I've won Wimbledon."

Becker had squirmed all during Sunday's rainy nightmare — he and Edberg waited 4 1/2 hours to play five games before being weathered out for the night — feeling as if the tournament had already gone on forever. "I played the defending champion in the quarterfinals and then I played the No. 1 player in the world in the semis," he said. "I really wanted to play on Sunday. By today, I had the feeling I had been at this tournament too long."

But it was Becker who looked sharp when play began again. Aided by a double fault, he broke Edberg to lead 4-3. Both held for 5-4 and then — surprise — it rained again.

Becker came back from the 100-minute delay and quickly served out the first set. He seemed well on his way to a third Wimbledon title; he had never lost on Center Court; he is confident with Edberg on the other side of the net.

Early in the second set, there was no hint that all of that would end. Becker saved two break points in the second game and then had his chance to break at 3-all — on another Edberg double fault.

In the final at Queen's Club three weeks earlier Edberg double-faulted twice in the final set to lose the match. Becker had commented that Edberg tended to double-fault in key situations against him. But on this Monday, on this break point, Edberg kicked a serve in and Becker's backhand return sailed wide; Edberg served out from there.

"That was probably the biggest game of the match," Becker said. "I think if I break him there, it's over."

Instead, they moved to a tie breaker. Edberg raced to a 5-2 lead and then won two unbreakable first serves. One set apiece. The tone of the match had changed.

"I didn't have all the energy I needed," Becker said. "I don't know if it was the waiting for two days or playing Cash and Lendl or what it was. On the big points, I just couldn't come up with what I needed."

And Edberg was feeling better and better. "After the second set I felt really comfortable out there," he said. "It was hitting the ball very well. Usually when I play him he serves his brains out. Today I was able to get the ball back into to play, and when I do that I think I have a chance against him."

Edberg got the only break he needed in the third set's third game with two gorgeous returns, one a forehand, the other a backhand.

There was no reason to believe that one break of serve would be Becker's undoing. He's always been at his best here when behind, but the Becker who had dived and rolled and boomed as a teenager (he's now all of 20) just wasn't there on Monday. This was a frustrated young man, walking around Center Court talking to himself as Edberg continued to volley with astonishing consistency.

"He didn't miss," Becker said. "He just played very good tennis the last two sets. I couldn't seem to get the ball past him when I had to. Everything I did was a step slow."

Becker only won five points on Edberg's serve in the third set. By now, Edberg knew Becker was in trouble and he knew he had to win the match before he turned it around. "I just wanted to get it done as fast as possible," he said.

So he did, breaking Becker in the opening game of the fourth set. Ironically, the break came on a Becker double fault, his seventh of the match. It was only a matter of time after that. Edberg was as resolute on his serve in the fourth set as he had been in the third, dropping only six points. In all, he lost only 13 points in 12 service games after saving the vital second-set break point.

Edberg broke again to lead 4-1. Ten minutes later, he reached match point with a sharp forehand volley. With the crowd shrieking for both players, Edberg served one more time.

Becker bombed a return and Edberg's lunging volley sat up high and short. Becker closed in, wound up — and hammered the ball into the tape. Edberg was falling backward in anticipation of the ball rocketing at him, and he just kept going. But as he landed his arms were over his head with Jeff Becker, gracious as ever, climbed over the net to congratulate him.

When the Duke of Kent handed him the Challenge Cup, Edberg posed with it, kissing it happily as Becker watched, knowing for the first time the emptiness that a losing finalist feels. But he didn't lose his sense of humor. As Edberg walked off the court with the trophy, Becker turned to him and said, "Can I touch it? I want to know what it feels like at least for one second."

He will probably know what it feels like again. But this was Edberg's tournament — he won only one match in straight sets, and had to come from two sets down in the semifinals to beat Miloslav Mezir — and Edberg's day. "I worked very hard for this for a very long time," he said. "I came here with a lot to prove to people and a lot to prove to myself. I think today I did that."

Indeed, He played a match worthy of a Wimbledon champion, and on Monday night that was just what he was.

After New York took a 3-2 lead in the top of the 10th on Dave Winfield's RBI single, Harold Baines opened the White Sox half of the inning with a walk. One out later, Pasqua hit his ninth home run of the year. It is the 12th time this season that New York has lost in the opposition's final half at bat.

"It always feels great to do something against your former team," Pasqua said. "I think everyone wants to do well in that case. I've been waiting for that one all year. It felt great."

Redus hit a two-run double and Bill Long blanked the Yankees on five hits through seven innings. Bobby Thigpen served to start the eighth and the Yankees tied the score on Ricky Henderson's double and singles by Don Mattingly, Jack Clark and Winfield.

Athletics 9, Blue Jays 8: In Toronto, Eckersley gave up the tying run in the ninth, but Oakland, which got three homers from Jose Canseco, outlasted the Blue Jays on Mark McGwire's home run in the 16th. Canseco, whose 23 homers lead the majors, drove in six runs on the day.

The winners used 21 players, including pitcher Gene Nelson as a pinch runner; his 12th-inning stolen base was the first by an American League pitcher since the designated hitter rule came into effect in 1973.

Brewers 4, Twins 3: In Milwaukee, Reardon walked Dale Sveum with the bases loaded in the eighth to force in the deciding run. Minnesota led 3-2 when Robin Yount singled off Keith Atherton with one out in the Brewer eighth and Jeffrey Leonard was hit by a pitch. Reardon, who has 21 saves, relieved and pinch-hit Darryl Hamilton hit his first pitch for a game-tying double. One out later, Reardon intentionally walked Billy Jo Robidoux to load the bases. Sveum then walked on four pitches.

Royals 3, Red Sox 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Smith yielded Ke-

vin Seitzer's game-tying double in the seventh and Willie Wilson's RBI single in the eighth.

Boston led 2-1 when a one-out double by George Brett in the seventh chased starter Mike Smithson.

Rangers 13, Orioles 1: In Arlington, Texas, Bob Brower hit a grand slam and had six RBIs to pace the rout of Baltimore. Winner Jose Guzman was bidding for his second straight shutout until Joe Orsulak hit his first home run of the season in the eighth.

Texas scored five runs in the second inning and six in the seventh when Brower's grand slam highlighted the team's biggest inning of the season.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4: In the National League, in San Diego, Tom Brunansky's homer in the ninth rallied St. Louis past the Padres. With one out in the inning, Ozzie Smith singled off Lance McCullers; Willie McGee struck out before Brunansky drove his 11th home run of the year — and fifth off San Diego — into the left-field seats.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Rick Stoltzfus allowed six hits and struck out nine over his 7 1/2 innings, and rookie Mark Grace drove in the winning run with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly. Stoltzfus is 19-7 lifetime at Dodger Stadium.

Giants 4, Pirates 3: In San Francisco, Kevin Mitchell drove in three runs to support Keith Down's third shutout and fourth complete game of the year. Downs retired the first 13 batters before giving up a one-out single to Darnell Coles in the fifth. Pittsburgh's only other hits were a two-out hunt single by pitcher Mike Dunne in the sixth and a leadoff single by Sid Bream in the eighth.

Smith got the second out, but Seitzer doubled to tie the game. With two out in the eighth, he walked Jamie Quirk; Kurt Stillwell and Wilson delivered consecutive singles to score pinch-runner Bill Pecota. The Royals have won four straight.

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American League: A Day With No Relief in Sight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Late-inning flops are rare for Dennis Eckersley, Jeff Reardon and Lee Smith, three of baseball's top relief pitchers, but they're getting to be a habit with Ceciliano Guante.

On a Sunday, when Oakland's Eckersley, Minnesota's Reardon and Boston's Smith all blew save opportunities, Guante served up another last-inning home run that spelled disaster for the New York Yankees.

Former Yankee Dan Pasqua added to Guante's gopher-ball collection when he hit a two-run homer into Comiskey Park's upper right-field stands with one out in the bottom of the 10th, giving the Chicago White Sox a dramatic 4-3 victory.

On May 13, Guante gave up a game-winning two-run homer to California's Brian Downing with two outs in the ninth; on June 20, Detroit's Tom Brookens hit a home run with one out in the 10th for a 2-1 victory; the next night, Alan Trammell, the only batter Guante faced, hit a grand slam with two down in the ninth to cap a six-run rally in a 7-6 Tiger victory.

Guante also yielded a two-run, game-tying eighth-inning homer to Baltimore's Eddie Murray on June 12, and was nicked for game-tying ninth-inning singles by Scott Fletcher of Texas on May 7 and by Chicago's Gary Redus Friday night.

"We need another lefty in this bullpen," said Manager Lou Piniella, who had to leave the right-handed Guante in because Dave Rightt had a sore shoulder. "We can't wait any longer. They have five left-handed hitters in a row and we can't bring in a lefty. And all of them are capable of hitting the ball out of the park."

After New York took a 3-2 lead in the top of the 10th on Dave Winfield's RBI single, Harold Baines opened the White Sox half of the inning with a walk. One out later, Pasqua hit his ninth home run of the year. It is the 12th time this season that New York has lost in the opposition's final half at bat.

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World Cup Seen as Seminal Boost for U.S. Soccer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Staging the 1994 World Cup finals will provide the shot in the arm soccer needs to take off in the United States, says Paul Steidl, the director of the consortium behind the U.S. bid to host the competition.

The awarding to the United States of the quadrennial cup finals, the second biggest international sports event worldwide after the

summer Olympic Games, was announced Monday in Zurich. In the voting by FIFA's 21-member executive board, the United States received 10 votes, Morocco 7 and Brazil 2.

Said Steidl, director of World Cup USA 1994: "The decision is very important for our sport. It means soccer moves from page 15 behind the tire adds to the front page. The World Cup will be the

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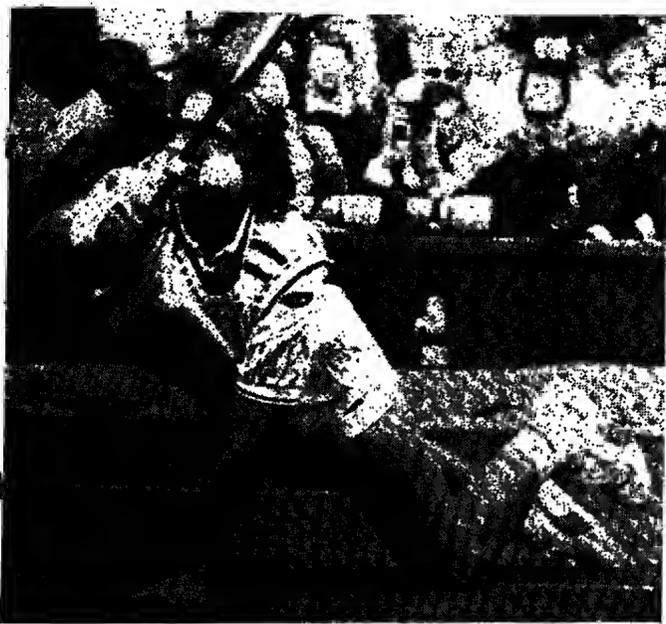
The U.S. bid, hurt by the absence of an organized major outdoor soccer league, was helped by the popularity of soccer at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. That tournament attracted 1.4 million fans, including 101,799 for the gold medal game between France and Brazil.

The U.S. proposal includes 18 possible stadiums, of which 12 would be used. Stadiums proposed in the East are John F. Kennedy Stadium (capacity 90,000), Philadelphia Veterans Stadium (65,000), Washington; Palmer Stadium (45,000), Princeton, New Jersey; and Navy-Marine Corps Stadium (30,000), Annapolis, Maryland.

The facilities in the South are the Orange Bowl (75,355), Miami; Joe Robbie Stadium (74,990), Fort Lauderdale, Florida; the Citrus Bowl (50,843), Orlando, Florida; and Tampa Stadium (74,317), Tampa, Florida.

Midwest sites proposed are Arrowhead Stadium (78,065), Kansas City, Missouri; the Cotton Bowl (72,000), Dallas; Soldier Field (66,260), Chicago; and the Minnesota Sports Stadium (under construction; 90,000), Blaine, Minnesota.

Western facilities submitted include the Rose Bowl (103,553), Pasadena, California; Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (92,516); Husky Stadium (72,484), Seattle; Parker Stadium (40,593), Corvallis, Oregon; and the Silver Bowl (30,000), Las Vegas. (AP, AP, UPI)



Boris Becker: "I couldn't push myself. He was really psyched up for the match, more than I was."



Oakland's Jose Canseco, who had three homers in Sunday's 16-inning victory over Toronto, examining one of the tools of his trade.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams, scores, and key statistics like runs, hits, and errors.

Major League Leaders

Table listing top performers in various categories such as batting average, home runs, and RBIs for both American and National Leagues.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for all 30 Major League Baseball teams, including win-loss records, percentages, and games in hand.

TENNIS

Wimbledon Finals

Table detailing the Wimbledon tennis finals, including the names of the players, their countries, and the results of their matches.

TRANSITION

Section containing various sports news items, including reports on player transfers, team changes, and other sports-related events.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites

Table listing the host countries for the 1994 World Cup, including the United States, Morocco, and Brazil, along with their respective votes.

CYCLING

Tour de France

Table showing the results of the first stage of the Tour de France cycling race, including rider names, teams, and times.

GOLF

Van Vliet Leader After 2 Tour Stages

Text reporting on the performance of Tom Van Vliet in the first two stages of the Tour de France cycling race, highlighting his lead and the competition.

World Cup Seen as Seminal Boost for U.S. Soccer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Staging the 1994 World Cup finals will provide the shot in the arm soccer needs to take off in the United States, says Paul Steidl, the director of the consortium behind the U.S. bid to host the competition.

The awarding to the United States of the quadrennial cup finals, the second biggest international sports event worldwide after the

summer Olympic Games, was announced Monday in Zurich. In the voting by FIFA's 21-member executive board, the United States received 10 votes, Morocco 7 and Brazil 2.

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